THE Soybean Digest

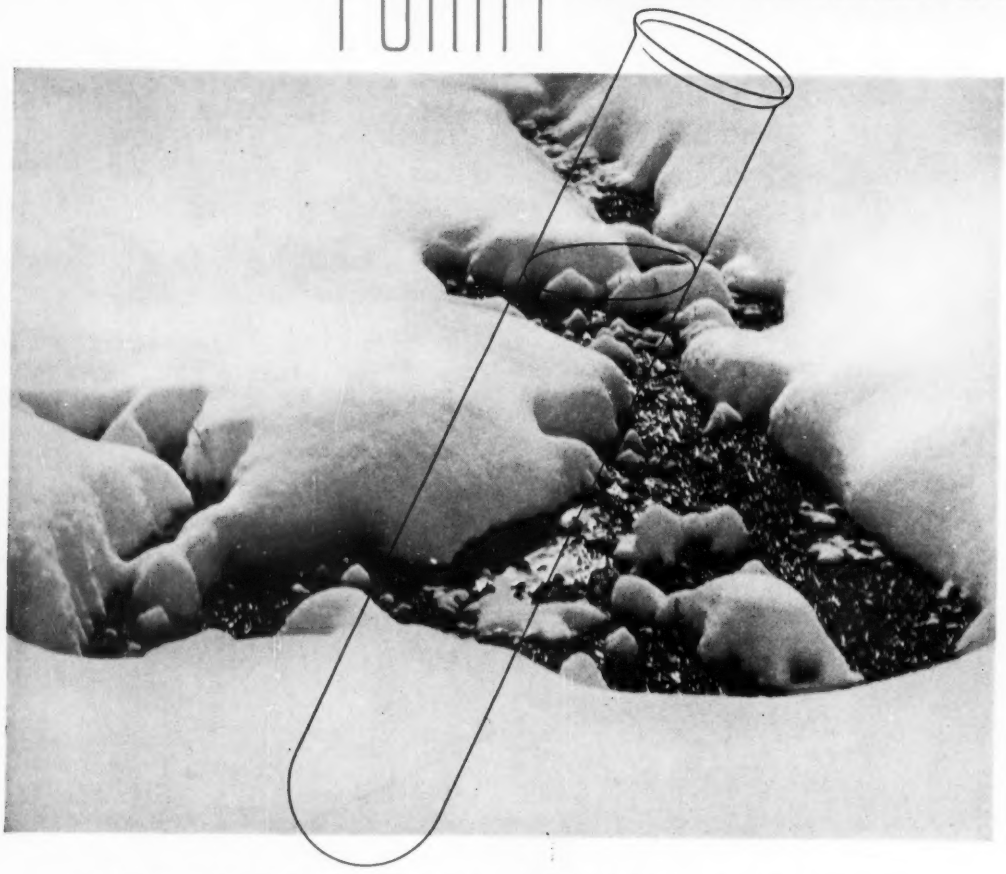
OFFICIAL PUBLICATION • AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION

AUGUST ✦ 1953

VOLUME 13 ✦ NUMBER 10

IN PHILLIPS 66 SOLVENTS

PURITY MAKES THE DIFFERENCE



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THE Soybean Digest

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

HUDSON, IOWA

Vol. 13 • August 1953 • No. 10

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THE SOYBEAN DIGEST

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THE AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION

Executive offices, Hudson, Iowa.

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Objectives of the American Soybean Association include the bringing together of all persons interested in the production, distribution and utilization of soybeans; the collection and dissemination of the best available information relating to both the practical and scientific phases of the problems of increased yields coupled with lessened costs; the safeguarding of production against diseases and insect pests; the promotion of the development of new varieties; the encouragement of the interest of federal and state governments and experiment stations; and the rendering of all possible services to the industry.

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BROKERS TO THE SOYBEAN PROCESSOR

New York San Francisco

EDITOR'S DESK

WE'RE LOOKING FOR YOU AT ST. LOUIS

During the past year the first president and the first secretary of the American Soybean Association have passed to their great reward. That, among other things, indicates that the American Soybean Association has been in existence long enough that it should be mature.

The 33rd annual convention meets later this month at St. Louis. On the program for the two days will be discussion of today's problems—those problems facing our industry in 1953. They are the problems affecting the grower, handler, processor and the user of soybeans and soybean products in the economy of 1953 and 1954.

Peace in Korea may mean changes in your business and your plans. Are you fully aware of the implications? Are you ready to adapt your operations to the changing pattern?

The man who keeps abreast of the very latest developments, who knows as much as there is to be known about what the future may bring, is the man who profits most from his business.

The 33rd annual convention, to be held at the Hotel Jefferson in St. Louis Aug. 20 and 21, has been planned to bring together the leadership of thinking in the soybean industry. Your attendance will pay dividends. There is still time to make plans to attend. Join your friends in the industry—make your reservations NOW.

SHOULD BENEFIT EVERYBODY

One year ago Mr. J. C. A. Faure, vice president of the International Association of Seed Crushers, and oilseed buyer for one of the largest of the European oilseed crushing companies, appeared on our convention program at Lafayette, Indiana. At that time he expressed the hope that purchasing of American soybeans by European mills could be instituted on a basis similar to that now followed in making purchases of soybeans from Manchurian, Chinese and Brazilian sources, wherein a contract formulated by the Incorporated Oil Seed Association is used.

At the recent meeting of the International Association of Oilseed Crushers, held in Scheveningen, Holland, and attended by several Americans, including E. K. Scheiter of the A. E. Staley Co., of Decatur, Ill., action was taken authorizing the preparation of a contract covering the purchase of American soybeans.

Your editor visited the central offices of the Incorporated Oil Seed Association in London last October. A previous editorial commented on the organization and its objectives. At that time I suggested that a trading pattern incorporating the best features of the IOSA contract and the basis of trading now used by American firms in making export sales was the logical answer.

The proposed IOSA contract, to be drawn by a special committee on which there presumably will be representation from the United States, should meet the demands of the European buyers for a measure of protection which they previously have not had available, and at the same time should protect the handler and exporter in this country. Such a contract can be a big step forward in assuring a continuing market for American soybeans in European markets.

A properly designed trading system should not give advantage to any group within an industry, but should establish identity of a commodity and enable all persons or firms selling, handling or buying to trade in that commodity on the basis of reasonable handling margins. Speculation should not be a factor, neither should grade changes, blending, upgrading or downgrading. Such a system should be designed to guard against losses in grade and consequent financial loss, and against unfair advantage by any group concerned with the product.

So long as we export soybeans the manner of export handling will also affect the markets for the larger portion of our crop used in domestic markets. The proposed IOSA contract should stabilize the soybean industry in the United States, and eventually prove of benefit to growers, handlers, exporters—and even processors! Normal fluctuations in prices are less on world markets than on a limited domestic market. Domestic processors, too, will benefit from a stabilized soybean price.

EXPORTS ARE BRIGHT PART OF PICTURE

Recent declines in soybean prices, while most unwelcome to growers and handlers still holding 1952-crop soybeans, may have been a blessing in disguise.

The United States is one of the few areas of the world where supplies of fats and oils are greater than the domestic need. Importing nations—those producing inadequate fats and oils supplies for their own needs—rushed into the markets in the years immediately following the close of World War II and rebuilt their stockpiles of fats and oils. When they had completed that job, world demands declined.

Available statistics indicate many of those countries have been living off their stockpiles of fats and oils. They have reached the stage where supplies must be replenished. Oilseed and oil supplies for export channels are not in great supply over most areas of the world. The United States has plentiful supplies of cottonseed oil, soybeans and soybean oil, lard, butterfat and linseed oil.

The price declines in soybean prices in the U. S. came at a time when demand from foreign buyers was beginning to pick up. They put soybeans in a better competitive position. Already a number of export cargoes of soybeans have been purchased, and there appears to be great interest in the 1953 crop.

There is a heartening note in the export picture. Studies of world supplies and probable demands indicate that 1953-crop American soybeans should be a popular commodity, and that so long as they remain competitive on world markets we may see an extremely heavy movement into export channels. In spite of dollar shortages the fats and oils supplies available in the U. S. are more plentiful and more easily procured at terms advantageous to the buyer than at other points in the world. If we treat it right our export demand should be a major factor in coming months.

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Here's *new* capacity . . . *new* low-cost threshing efficiency . . . for the most profitable harvest you've ever known! It's the new MM "88" Harvestor, packed with outstanding new MM advantages from sickle to grain bin. Watch the new "88" clip off round after round at a record-setting pace . . . pulled and powered by the 2-3 plow MM Z Tractor, or powered by its own engine and pulled by any 2-plow tractor. See the *cleaner* grain, the *more thorough* threshing action that gets *all* your crop . . . *actually stretches yields*. Chalk up the big cash saving you make on every acre you harvest with the rugged, light-running "88". You'll know that here's the Harvestor that gives you the jump on production costs . . . guarantees you *top profits* from every crop you raise.

NEW ONE-PIECE HEADER FULL 7-FOOT CUT

You make a clean, fast 7-foot cut plus a 4-inch gather with the new "88" Harvestor. The one-piece, hinged header has 3-inch spaced sickle guards, lowers to 2-inches to pick up a down crop, raises as high as 24-inches. An 18-inch retractable finger conveyor auger, and a 3-chain raddle feeder conveyor with steel slats give you smooth, even feed . . . eliminate canvases. You may choose either Uni-Matic hydraulic power or a handy tiller for raising and lowering the header.

NEW 8 CYLINDER SPEEDS 300 TO 1400 RPM

In the new "88", a heavy duty roller chain drive gives you a range of 8 cylinder speeds—300, 470, 575, 735, 905, 1050, and 1400 RPM. A handy sprocket lets you select the speed you want. The 17-inch diameter cylinder is 48-inches wide and has 6 rasp bars. These rasp bars and a one-piece welded steel concave produce the famed MM "rubbing action" that separates grain from straw without clogging or jamming . . . without cracking the grain. The concave is adjustable and can be equipped with filler bars to increase rubbing action in harvesting fine seeds such as clover.

NEW ADJUSTABLE TREAD 105 TO 121 INCHES

There's no need to run the "88" with one wheel on the row when harvesting row crops. The outer wheel is adjustable outward up to 16 inches in stages of 4 inches. You set tread to keep the Harvestor running level with both wheels between the rows. Extra large 7.50-24 tires and high quality Timken wheel bearings give you extra floatation and easy rolling.

NEW FULL 79-INCH SEPARATING SURFACE FOR BIGGER CAPACITY, CLEANER GRAIN

You can be *extra sure* the "88" does an outstanding job of separating your grain from the straw. A 79-inch long straw rack pitches and tosses straw through its full length . . . saves your grain for *extra* bushels . . . *extra* profits per acre. Sloping grain pan has fishback channels to prevent clogging or bunching even on steep slopes.

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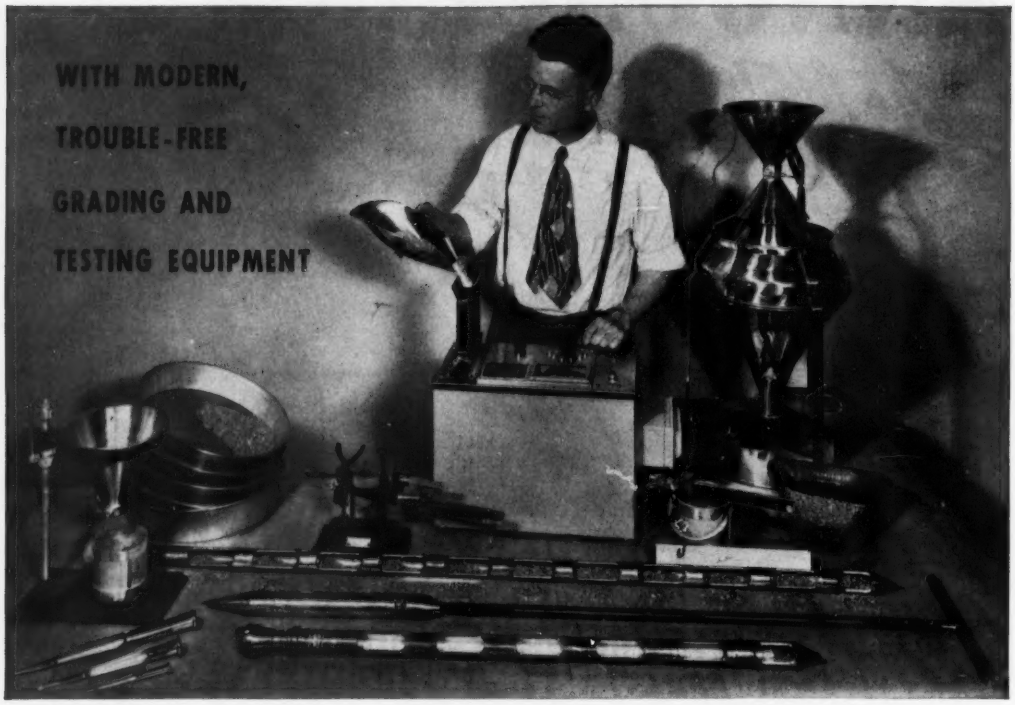

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No. 14 FOUR-IN-ONE SCALE. For weighing samples and mail, determining test weights per bushel, dockages, etc. Sensitive to 1/10 gram. Complete, with cup.....$44.75.

No. 372 THERMO SAMPLER TORPEDO. For checking temperature and taking a sample from any point in a bin. 3-foot extensions available. Price $17.50. Extensions....$1.45 each.

No. 77-6", No. 36-9" AND No. 79-12" BAG TRIERS. Nickel plated steel. Each $2.05, $4.00, $4.60.

No. 150 FILLING HOPPER AND STAND. For use with 1 pint and 1 quart weight per bushel tester. Price, without cup....$27.90.

No. 22-5 GRAIN PROBE — 63". The official Government standard probe. Made of extra heavy gauge brass. Price....$27.00.

No. 10 GRAIN DOCKAGE SIEVES. Made of 20-gauge aluminum, 13-inch diameter, 1⅞ inch inside depth. Precision and commercial grades. Prices on request.

No. 26 WEIGHT PER BUSHEL TESTER. Accurate, rugged, durable. Complete with strike-off stick. 1 quart capacity. Price....$29.25.

No. 20 TRIER. Double-brass tube, open handle. 40 inches in length, 1⅜ inches outside diameter, 6 openings. Price....$17.50.

No. 64 SAMPLE PAN. For handling samples of grain for testing and grading. $1.75 each.

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AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION

Late News

Hudson, Iowa, Aug. 10, 1953

Published 32 times yearly as a service to the soybean industry.

YIELD OUTLOOK IS GOOD

Outlook as of now is for a normal or higher yield from the 1953 soybean crop, according to our reporters. **Prospects are good to excellent if you take the soybean belt as a whole,** they say. Plant growth is heavier than usual over many Northern growing areas, due to hot and humid weather. **Average** yields of 25 bushels are being talked for sections as far apart as western Illinois and eastern Nebraska.

But yields may be disappointing, warns veteran observer J. E. Johnson, Champaign, Ill. Plant growth is not always an indication of yield. **And drought is still a threat over much of the bean belt.** Many dry spots are reported and reserve moisture supplies are not great.

Yield outlook is probably poorest in the Midsouth and Southeastern Seaboard states. **Prospects are uncertain for a considerable acreage of beans planted after the drought was broken in this area.**

DISEASES DEVELOPING

Diseases have come earlier and in more fields than usual, according to Johnson at Champaign. Bacterial pustule raided most fields in south central Indiana in early July, but nearly all bean plants have since recovered. There's a heavy infestation of bacterial blight in Iowa. (For complete earlier crop report see page 19.)

THAT IOWA ACREAGE

Skepticism continues to mount concerning the U. S. Department of Agriculture crop report showing an increased Iowa acreage. Some Iowa elevator men say the acreage is down—**from 5 to 10 percent below 1952.**

MARKET OUTLOOK

A stronger market for soybean oil should help soybeans somewhat, since most of the drop in soybeans from early April to late July was due to the drop in oil. Washington market analysts see some further strengthening in soybeans by late August.

They say the record July 1 stocks of soybeans totaling nearly 62 million bushels in all positions may be misleading. (See stocks report on page 41.) What counts most, they say, is the supply available for the July-September quarter compared with last year. **They doubt there is a difference of more than 7 to 8 million bushels in available supply for the quarter from a year ago.**

One reason, they say, is the July 1, 1952, stocks figure was probably too low. Another, soybeans matured early last year and the early crush was large. Crop movement may start later this year.

July-September disappearance of soybeans last year totaled about 53 million bushels. Carry-over was 4 million. Tentative estimate of disappearance for the quarter this year is 61 million bushels. **Carry-over Oct. 1 is still carried on USDA books at around 4 million bushels.**

CCC'S BEAN HOLDINGS

Commodity Credit Corp.'s estimated inventory of soybeans held in late July was about 5 million bushels, based on field reports. **This is about the total CCC expects to take delivery on from the 1952 crop.**

CCC is offering its full holdings on either the export or domestic markets. Beans are being offered at market price for export, but won't be sold below support price on the domestic market. **Stocks are available through Production and Marketing Administration offices in Minneapolis, Kansas City and Chicago.** (For more details see page 34.)

CCC COTTONSEED MEAL AND OIL SUPPLIES

CCC is committed to supply at least 200,000 tons of cottonseed meal or pellets to livestock men in drought areas. CCC may dispose of more than the above amount in this manner, but **probably not its total stocks—close to 500,000 tons.** Some stocks are out of position for drought area use, and funds are not available to move all of them.

CCC probably will lower its domestic sales price for its large stocks of cottonseed oil in September. The commitment not to sell at less than 17¾ cents a pound expires Aug. 31. New cottonseed will be moving in September, and **CCC sales price for oil probably will come down in line with the reduced price support for the new crop.**

1954 OUTLOOK

With acreage controls in sight for corn, wheat and cotton in 1954 and the likelihood of many surplus acres going to soybeans, the **possibility of a real surplus of beans by 1955** is getting consideration by economists and men in the trade.

1953 CROP PRICES

Buyers are talking $2 for new crop beans in New Madrid County, Mo., and $2 to $2.25 in Sedgwick County, Kans. Reports of sales of new crop beans: **Illinois $2.40 to $2.50; Indiana $2.25 to $2.27; Minnesota $2.38; and Ohio $2.19.**

FROZEN DESSERTS

Sales of Mellorine or frozen desserts made from vegetable oils are apt to be much greater than the 11-million-gallon total of 1952, says Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This is because the product was legal in only four states in 1952, but in many more this year.

	Cash price to farmers for No. 2 soybeans Aug. 2		Retail cash price bagged soybean oil meal Aug. 2
Ark.	$2.30		
Ill.	2.35 @	$2.53	
Ind.	2.43 @	2.50	Ind. $86 @ $90
Iowa	2.35 @	2.40	
Kans.	2.41		Kans. 82
La.	2.25		
Minn.	2.38 @	2.43	Minn. 90
Mo.	2.35 @	2.45	
N. C.	2.40		
Ohio	2.43 @	2.45	Ohio 90
Tenn.	2.40		
Ontario	2.45 @	2.55	

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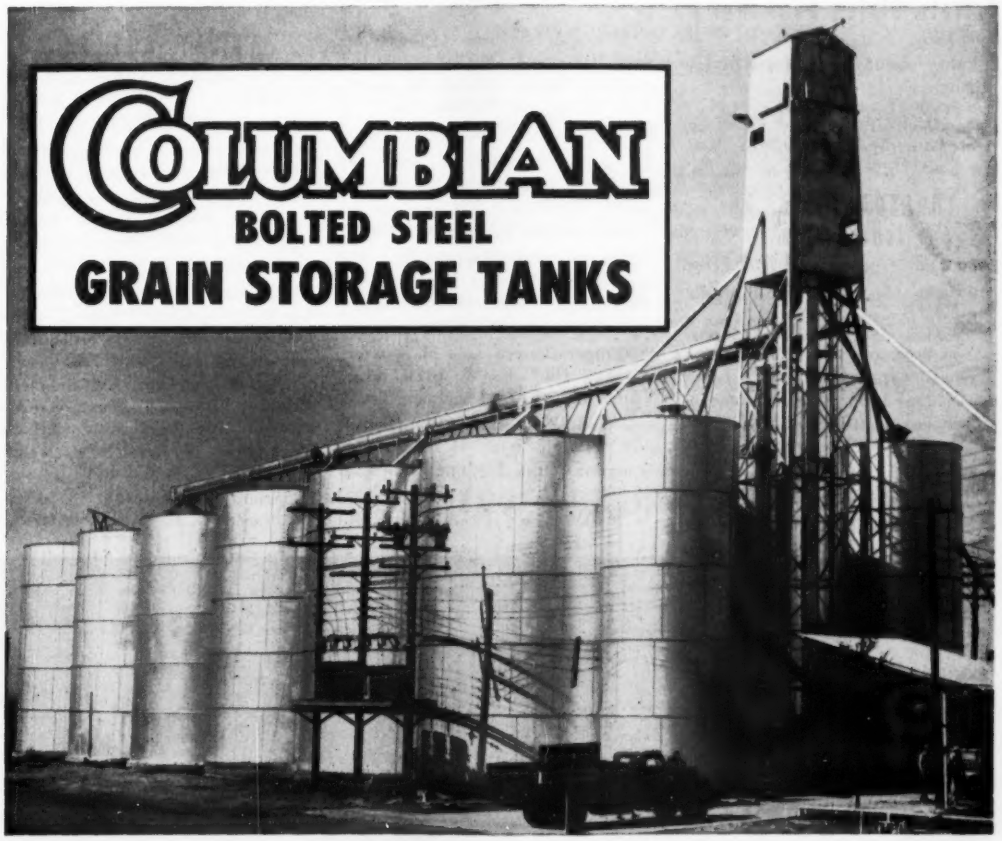

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33rd Annual Convention American Soybean Association

Hotel Jefferson, St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 20-21

PROGRAM

(Tentative and subject to change.)

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 19

Private Dining Room No. 7

2:00 p.m.

Board of directors meeting.

Lobby Mezzanine Floor

3:00 p.m.

Registration desk open.

Private Dining Room No. 1

8:00 p.m.

Policy meeting. Attendance by invitation.

Forest Park

St. Louis Municipal Opera, "Kiss Me Kate."

THURSDAY, AUG. 20

Ivory Room

9:30 a.m.....Organ music, Tom Terry

9:45 a.m.....Chester B. Biddle presiding

President, American Soybean Association, Remington, Ind.

Greeting from Mayor of St. Louis by Dr. Earl J. Smith, health commissioner, city of St. Louis.

PRODUCTION

"Greater Production Efficiency Through Research," Martin G. Weiss, director, farm crops research, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Beltsville, Md.

"Weed and Grass Control in Soybeans," F. W. Slife, first assistant, crop production, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

"Fertilizer Usage in Soybean Production," speaker to be announced.

"Practical Soybean Production and Harvesting Methods in the Midwest," Albert Dimond, Lovington, Ill.

"Practical Soybean Production and Harvesting Methods in the Southern States," Walter M. Scott, Scott Plantations, Tallulah, La.

1:30 p.m.....Organ music, Tom Terry

1:45 p.m.....Jake Hartz, Jr., presiding

Vice president, American Soybean Association, Stuttgart, Ark.

SOY PRODUCTS MARKETING

"Margarine and Soybean Oil," Siert Riepma, president, National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, Washington, D. C.

"Frozen Desserts as a Market for Soybean Oil," E. M. Deck, Mrs. Tucker's Foods, Inc., Sherman, Tex.

"Selling Your Products by Organized Effort," John H. Moninger, American Meat Institute, Chicago, Ill.

"Market Place U.S.A.," film by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane.

Gold Room

7:00 p.m.

Annual convention banquet.

Entertainment.

Speaker, Art Briese, humorist, Hot Springs, Ark.

Presentation of honorary life memberships, Jake Hartz, Jr., Stuttgart, Ark.

FRIDAY, AUG. 21

Ivory Room

9:30 a.m.....Chester B. Biddle presiding

Annual business meeting, American Soybean Association.

10:15 a.m...John W. Evans presiding

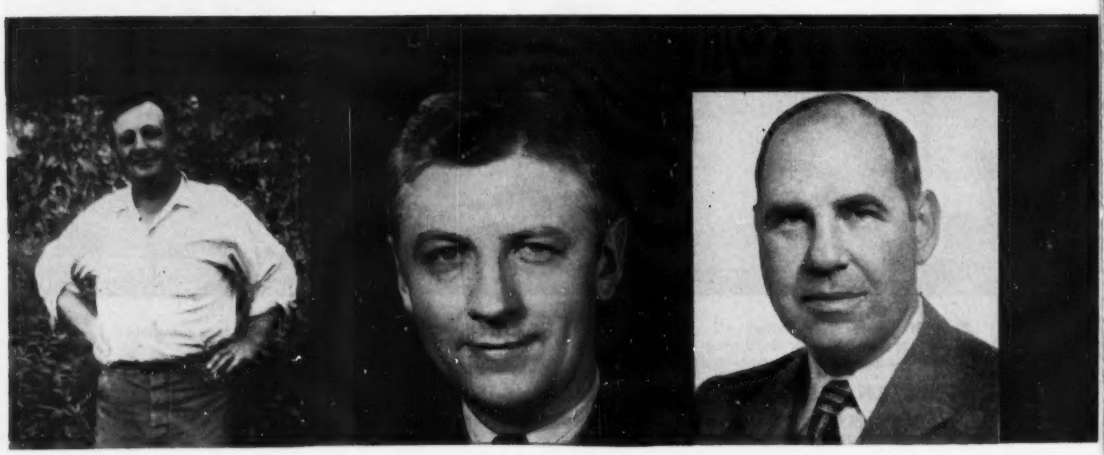
Director, American Soybean Association, Montevideo, Minn.

MARKETING

"Canada as a Continuing Market for U. S. Soybeans," Ivan R. Roberts, agronomist, Victory Mills, Ltd., Toronto, Ontario.

"Population, Land and Resource Prospects," Byron T. Shaw, Agricultural Research Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

"What Will We Get for 1953-Crop Soybeans," G. L. Jordan, professor,



agricultural economics, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

1:30 p.m.....Organ music, Tom Terry

1:45 p.m.....Ersel Walley presiding
Director, American Soybean Association, Fort Wayne, Ind.

PANEL DISCUSSION

"Where Are Soybeans Going?"

"Continuing Markets for Soybean Oil Meal in Formula Feeds," W. E. Glennon, president, American Feed Manufacturers Association, Chicago, Ill.

"Research Developments on Soybeans at the Northern Regional Research Laboratory," J. C. Cowan, head, oil and protein division, Northern Regional Research Laboratory, Peoria, Ill.

"What Can We Expect from World Markets?" Paul E. Quintus, Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

"How Will Synthetic Nitrogen Products Affect Soybean Oil Meal Markets?" Guy L. Cooper, president, the O. A. Cooper Co., Humboldt, Nebr.

"Outlook for Edible Uses for Soybean Oil," speaker to be announced.

"Governmental Programs for Soybeans," Martin Sorkin, Production and Marketing Administration, Washington, D. C.

8:00 p.m.

Entertainment, your choice of baseball game, Cardinals vs. Cincinnati; St. Louis Municipal Opera, "Kiss Me Kate"; and steamboat excursion, S. S. Admiral on Mississippi River.

IN ACTION. President Biddle (left) and Secretary-Treasurer Geo. M. Strayer.

WELCOME TO MISSOURI

A state making rapid progress in the Soybean Industry

St. Louis, Mo., a grand convention city with entertainment deluxe. Combine education, business and pleasure by meeting with us Aug. 20-21.

Everyone interested in soybeans should be active at this time, a time of indicision on many pertinent agricultural problems. Every soybean grower has an important stake in decisions to be made and policies adopted by your American Soybean Association.

Come to St. Louis and contribute your support to a fine convention and a great Association.

Remember the date and make your reservations early. Hoping for our greatest convention and hoping to see YOU there Aug. 20-21.

Chester B. Biddle, President
AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION.

Visit Your Suppliers at Convention

Following are some of the firms that will have exhibits at the convention, and their booth numbers:

1—A. T. Ferrell & Co., Saginaw, Mich.

7—Cut-Rite Manufacturing Co., New Ulm, Minn.

8—Blaw-Knox Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

9—Dave Fischbein Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

10—National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, Washington, D. C.

11—Urbana Laboratories, Urbana, Ill.

16—V. D. Anderson Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

17—Hot Spot Detector, Inc., Des Moines, Iowa.

18—U. S. Rubber Co., New York, N. Y.

19, 20—Frisco Railroad, St. Louis, Mo.

21—Seedburo Equipment Co., Chicago, Ill.

23, 24, 25—Penola Oil Co., Detroit, Mich.

26—French Oil Mill Machinery Co., Piqua, Ohio.

27—Gates Rubber Co., St. Louis, Mo.

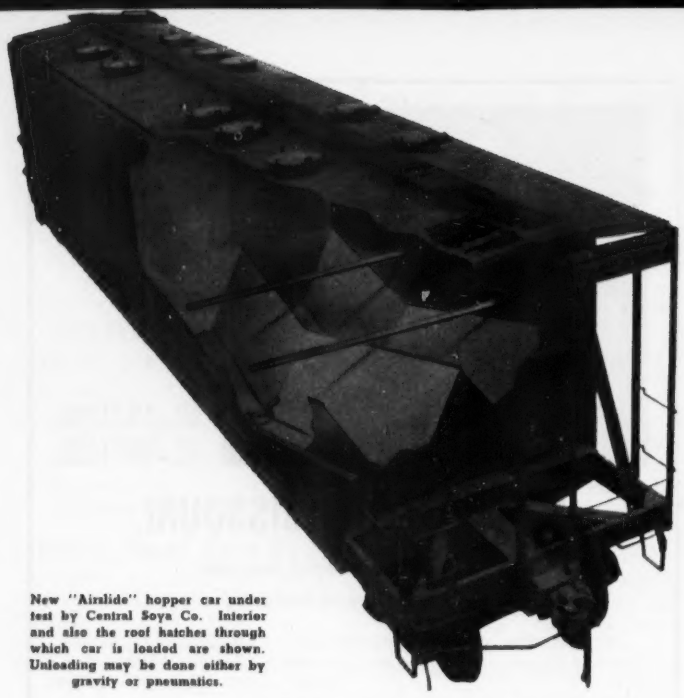
28—R. W. Booker & Associates, St. Louis, Mo.

29—Butler Manufacturing Co., Kansas City, Mo.

30—Western Waterproofing Co., Inc., St. Louis, Mo.

32—The Soybean Digest, Hudson, Iowa.

33—Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane, New York, N. Y.



New "Airslide" hopper car under test by Central Soya Co. Interior and also the roof hatches through which car is loaded are shown. Unloading may be done either by gravity or pneumatics.

Central Soya Co. Tests New Hopper Car

CENTRAL SOYA CO., INC., and McMillen Feed Mills of Fort Wayne, Ind., are currently testing a new "Airslide" hopper car with bulk shipments of soybean oil meal and dehydrated alfalfa meal. Test shipments have already been made to the company's plants at Decatur, Ind., Gibson City, Ill., Harrisburg, Pa., and Memphis, Tenn.

The new "Airslide" hopper cars incorporate a fabric-covered light gauge steel trough on the under-side of two trenches running the full length of the cars. Air is forced through into the trough, through the fabric and up into the loaded material to help discharge the contents.

During unloading, a small blower and hose is attached to the outside couplings on the bottom of the airslides. Discharge ports are so located on the bottom of the cars to permit unloading into receiving pits below track and mechanical conveyor system or any pneumatic conveyor system. The car is equipped for gravity loading.

The new cars are manufactured by the General American Transportation Corp., Chicago, Ill., and were designed in collaboration with the Fuller Co. of Catasauqua, Pa. The essential part of the "Airslide" is a fabric of special design stretched over a U-shaped shallow steel channel. The channel below the fabric forms a plenum chamber into which air is introduced at a pressure of approximately one pound per square inch, and in varying quantities, depending on the material to be transported. The "Airslide" slopes toward the center of the car, and as air is forced through the fabric, slowly permeating the commodity above the fabric, the lading is aerated and fluidized, causing it to flow like water to the unloading point.

Loading is done very simply by gravity through roof hatches. The lading may be moved from the car either by gravity or pneumatics into any conventional conveying system. The only essential piece of equipment which the shipper requires is a small, low-pressure blower, capable of delivering 200 cubic feet of air or more per minute, costing approximately $500 to $600.

The "Airslide" car is a radically new type of covered hopper car. Because of its basically different type of construction, the car can be built in sizes of 2,000 2,600 and 3,600 cubic feet, to cover the whole range of powdered commodities of varying densities. The 2,600-cubic-foot car is expected to offer a great advance in the economical transportation of the vast variety of commodities having bulk densities in the neighborhood of 40 pounds per cubic foot.

Substantial savings in containers, dunnage and labor will now be available, it is claimed, to shippers for which bulk handling has not previously been considered practical. In addition to the above savings, the car also provides improved sanitation and less danger of contamination.

The "Airslide" car has been used successfully in other tests in the bulk transportation of soybean oil meal, dehydrated alfalfa, and flour.

— s b d —

SOY INGREDIENTS BREAD SOFTENERS

Two ingredients of soy flour have been found to be good bread-softeners, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry.

These bread-softening fractions, called "Gelsoy" and "Soybean Whey Solids," increase bread-crumb softness when added to flour at 1 percent of flour weight, Dr. C. W. Ofelt and co-workers of the Bureau have reported to the Institute of Technologists in Boston. Bread made with the new bread-softeners retains the normal resilience of good bread, and is not readily deformed by handling.

Gelsoy also improves bread dough, says Dr. G. E. Hilbert, chief of the bureau, so that commercial bakery equipment may be operated more efficiently.

The bread-softening properties of gelsoy and soybean whey solids were discovered by Dr. Ofelt and co-workers at the Northern Regional Research Laboratory in Peoria, Ill. The discovery may help meet consumer and baking industry demand for soft bread. Production of these new softeners has not yet, however, progressed beyond the pilot-plant stage.

Soy flour is a high-protein product prepared from soybeans, and is often used in bread. Gelsoy is the water-soluble part of soy flour obtained after washing the flour with alcohol, while soybean whey solids are water-soluble fractions, extracted so that they contain a minimum amount of protein.

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No Other Harvester Has Done So Much For So Many

—Digest photo by Pellett

NARROW ROWS. Leslie Basil, Scott, Ohio, plants soybeans in 24-inch rows with bean planting equipment made over especially for him. He says standard bean planters do not hold enough seed, requiring a stop every time around the field. His father, E. E. Basil, and brother plant in 14-inch rows and do not use the cultivator. The Basils use the rotary hoe and cultivator on both row widths, and the 24-inch rows get at least one cultivation in addition. On June 16 Leslie was replanting an 80-acre field of corn that did not get a stand with Monroe soybeans. The Basils grow 300 acres of soybeans.

SOLID PLANTINGS vs. WIDE ROWS vs. NARROW ROWS

By KENT PELLETT
Managing Editor, the Soybean Digest

IF YOU WANT to find out what is the best width of row for growing soybeans northwest Ohio is a good laboratory to visit. You will be able to make some interesting observations in this old soybean-growing section.

Here you will see many soybeans still planted solid, and every conceivable row width. You will see soybeans handled with corn planting and cultivating equipment, as elsewhere, and you will see equipment used on narrow rows.

I went to Ohio in early June wondering why Ohio farmers still grow many solid-planted beans after the practice has largely died out elsewhere. I thought there must be a better reason than just the pull of habit.

I talked to many producers up and down the highway and also some of the real soybean pioneers such as Glen McIlroy at Irwin, Dave Wing at Mechanicsburg, and E. E. Basil at Scott.

I believe I got part of the answer at least. The clays on which many Ohio soybeans are grown are hard to work and dry out quickly when they are worked. For this reason farmers prefer a system that will work the soil as little as possible. Solid-planted soybeans fit in such a system. You can plant beans and then stay out of the field except for a few times over with rotary hoe and harrow.

Weeds in Solid Beans

Weeds may be troublesome in solid-planted fields and may force you to go to rows to control them after a few years. But apparently rows do not offer quite so much advantage as they do on some other soils. Soybeans planted corn-row widths on poorer soils do not always shade the ground between the rows completely and so allow weeds to emerge.

A complaint Ohio producers make against rowed beans is that the ridges make for hard combining and also loss of beans at combining time.

The lower labor cost of growing beans solid appeals to producers. Since yields are almost as high as with rowed beans, the idea would appeal even more if the weed problem could be solved.

Solid-planted beans go rather generally on the poorer, hard-to-work soils. They are planted late in order to kill as many weeds as possible before planting.

On the other hand, the advantages of planting in rows probably carry more weight.

Row Advantages

Better weed control is undoubtedly the largest single advantage of planting soybeans in rows. At best, solid-planted beans hamper you in your weed control operations. Many Ohio farmers use the rotary hoe and harrow on rowed beans as well as solid, then go over them once or twice with the cultivator.

Rowed beans mature earlier, and this makes it possible to combine and plant the following wheat crop earlier. Also the soybean straw from rowed beans doesn't cause so much trouble during wheat planting.

If narrow rows are used, they will yield on the average two to four bushels more an acre than solid-planted soybeans. (There is not so much difference in favor of wide rows.)

Orleton Farms, London, reports an increase in yield by several bushels for both the soybeans and the wheat crop following by changing from solid plantings to rows, due to the fact that wheat could be planted earlier. Dave Wing has had the same experience.

When it comes to row widths, both wide and narrow rows have their champions.

The big advantage of the narrow rows is yield. An extensive survey taken of cultural practices of soybean producers in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio in 1944, and reported by Ward Calland in the Soybean Digest, showed the average yield advantage for narrow rows (18 to 28 inches) over wide rows (38 to 42 inches) was two to four bushels.

In lower Ontario producers feel this

yield advantage is great enough so that practically all soybeans are planted in narrow rows.

Corn-row widths yield little if any better than solid plantings, and there would be little reason to change over to wide rows from solid plantings so far as yield is concerned.

Beans planted in narrow rows shade the ground completely. This is not true of wide rows on some land.

The big advantage of wide rows is that the same planting and cultivating equipment can be used as for the corn crop. You do not need separate implements for beans.

You can cultivate beans and corn at the same time without having to spend hours changing over the equipment for narrower rows. This is important in June when there is never enough time to do all the jobs that need doing. As a practical matter, most farmers feel they can do a better job of raising soybeans in corn-row widths and get better yields.

There is some complaint against the regular bean equipment built for the narrower rows. Some bean planters don't hold enough seed. They have to be filled often, and this slows up operations. Some farmers also feel that the cultivating equipment is not entirely satisfactory.

—Digest photo by Follett

WIDE ROWS. Dave Wing, Mechanicsburg, Ohio, in a 126-acre field of Lincoln soybeans June 19. Field was planted May 6. Soybeans have been grown on the Wing farm since 1906. He favors the wide rows, says these make for most efficient production.

The general trend in Ohio appears to be away from both solid-planting and narrow rows to corn-width rows as elsewhere in the Cornbelt.

But in limited areas the trend seems to be the other way, to narrower rows, often 24 to 28 inches. Here farmers are getting the advantage of a little higher yields, and they think it is worthwhile.

At Lima, Ohio, I was told that some farmers are planting corn in 30-inch rows, and soybeans the same width. In eastern Indiana there are some 24- and 36-inch row combinations.

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GRADING REQUIREMENTS for SOYBEANS

GRADE NO.	MINIMUM TEST WEIGHT PER BUSHEL	MAXIMUM LIMITS OF MOISTURE	[illegible]	DAMAGED KERNELS (soybeans and other grains)	FOREIGN MATERIAL
	POUNDS	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
1'	56	13	10	2.0	2.0
2'	54	[illegible]	20	3.0	3.0
3'	52	[illegible]	30	5.0	4.0
4'	49	[illegible].0	40	8.0	6.0

THE ELECTRONIC OIL TEST provides a highly accurate and quick method of determining the oil content of soybeans, says the author. Should it be included as a factor in the grading requirements for soybeans?

A TEST FOR OIL CONTENT?

Let's Put Oil in Its Rightful Place!

● *That the present grading standards do not adequately reflect the true quality of soybeans is widely recognized. Should the oil test be included? The following article, by a representative of the makers of the electronic oil testing equipment, should contribute to the discussion.*—EDITORS.

By JOE SCHMIDLING

PRESENT and active discussions going on in the soybean industry regarding existing soybean grading standards are keyed to a dramatic history of product development in which soybean oil played a leading role.

More spectacular perhaps than mere bean production figures is the ever-increasing importance of soybean oil to the crop during these developing years. To get a truer perspective of the driving mechanism responsible for the impressive size of the soybean industry as we know it today, we should look at soybean oil with a proper amount of respect.

The same quarter century in which soybean production increased some 60 times, the production of soybean oil expanded more than 2,000 times!

Figures seldom lie. Hence, it seems reasonable to assume that the increased demand over the years for more oil per bushel of soybeans produced —whether by better varieties or more efficient methods of extraction— proves that oil content is the most important single factor to consider in determining the true market value of a bushel of soybeans.

Quality Determinant

It also seems reasonable to assume that if oil is to be recognized as a prime quality determinant for soybeans, then it should be given its rightful place as a workable standard in grading soybeans.

No inference is intended that oil content determinations should replace moisture and foreign material as practical factors in grading individual lots of soybeans. There is need for such practical standards as will enable the grower to market his soybeans without undue hardship, and still not penalize the careful producer, or subsidize the careless one.

There is need, as well, for an oil test standard in grading to provide an incentive for the grower to produce beans of high oil content, in terms of premium payments. Since the profit to the processor is roughly proportional to the oil content of the soybeans he buys, he too benefits.

Processor Benefits

To explain further how the processor benefits by buying soybeans of high oil content, we must remember that in order to remain in business he must be able to sell his soybean oil and soybean oil meal for a price high enough to return the cost of the soybeans, his production costs and a reasonable profit on his investment.

Then to prove the assumption that the more oil a processor gets from the beans he buys, the more profits he makes, certain hypothetical price relationships need to be used.

Suppose oil is selling for 14 cents per pound and meal for $65 per ton. A 2-percent increase in oil content of

one lot of beans over another will increase the value of oil from a bushel of soybeans of the higher lot by 16.8 cents while only reducing the value of meal from this same lot by 3.9 cents. This means a resulting extra profit of 12.9 cents per bushel from the soybeans with a 2-percent increase in oil content. On a carload basis of 1,500 bushels, under the same conditions, the extra profit would amount to $193.50.

Competitive Markets

Soybean oil is one product in the broad competitive field of fats and oils. By the same token, soybean oil meal is competitive in the fight for markets with other high protein meals. In this competition there are underlying factors which exert varying price pressures on both the principal products of the soybean, irrespective of the broad demand for all fats and oils and all high protein meals.

The point is this: Wherever the search for broader outlets takes the soybean industry, progress in respect to furthering both soybean oil and soybean oil meal in these markets should not be hamstrung by deficient or inadequate grading standards within the industry.

We must first build equitable grading standards to determine the true quality of the raw product we produce. Many in industry feel that oil determination is one prime factor to include in these grading standards.

Electronic Oil Test

If the oil test has not been included in the standards for grading soybeans it may be because of the awkward obstacles of length of time required and the skill necessary to make oil content determinations by the accepted official method. Industry may be interested in the fact that a quick oil test is now available, and reported to be reliable. With proof of its adaptability on hand it should be invited into the standards in as convenient and practical a way as possible.

Such a quick oil test is made possible by new electronic oil testing equipment developed by the laboratories of a commercial firm specializing in these problems in cooperation with grain technologists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Called the Steinlite 300 LOS Oil Tester, the new method has been in use for some time in the trade for both testing individual lots of soybeans as they are brought to the processing plant, and for plant control work in rapidly determining the residual oil in press-cake.

Practical usage proves that the new electronic oil test provides a highly accurate method of determining the oil content of soybeans in one-twentieth the time and one-half the cost of the official gravimetric method, now in use. In addition, non-skilled help can make the tests and duplicate the results of the official method by within ½ of 1 percent.

Like any other grading standard the quick oil test should serve only as it serves to more properly evaluate the true quality of the soybeans traded in today's and tomorrow's market. Let's give it a chance to prove its worth.

—s b d—

BRADLEY RETIRES

I. C. Bradley, manager of the Taylorville plant of Allied Mills, Inc., one of the real pioneers in the soybean processing industry, retired from active duty on June 30, it has been announced by J. J. Quinlan, vice president Allied Mills, Inc., in charge of soybean operations.

I. C. BRADLEY

A dinner party in honor of Bradley was held on the occasion of his retirement and was attended by Mrs. Bradley and several Allied Mills executives from Chicago and Peoria; LeRoy Smith, federal grain inspector; and all the Taylorville office staff and plant employees.

Quinlan announces that Lyman Meriwether, who has been plant superintendent at Taylorville since 1932, will succeed Bradley as plant manager. Paul Gottschalk, plant chemist and technician, will assume the duties of plant superintendent in addition to supervising the laboratory. Mrs. Marie Mose will continue in the capacity of office manager.

Bradley has the distinction of processing the first tank of soybean oil made from domestic beans in the United States, while he was associated with the Chicago Heights Oil Co. Later, in 1929, he helped establish the soybean plant at Taylorville for the Funk Bros. Seed Co. This plant was taken over in 1932 by Allied Mills, Inc., and Bradley served as manager since that time. The first unit of a new solvent extraction plant went into operation at Taylorville in 1946, and just recently another large expansion program was completed.

Bradley is an honorary life member of the American Soybean Association.

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Need Study to Solve Cost, Disease, Yield Problems

By J. W. CALLAND
Managing Director, National Soybean Crop Improvement Council

I.

ENGINEERS AND farmers working together have found out how to use machinery to take the labor out of soybean growing. Today it takes only six to eight hours of man labor to produce an acre of soybeans. This compares with 10 to 12 hours for an acre of corn.

Yet, research and development designed to lower the cost of producing a bushel of soybeans is still badly needed. For example, farmers are greatly concerned about a 10 to 20 percent loss of their crop in the combining operation. Recent studies in Iowa showed an average harvesting loss of more than 16 percent on all the fields studied. This means a loss of 50 million bushels of soybeans—surely a challenge to both the engineers who design and the farmers who operate the combines.

- Farmers say the machines should be improved.
- Engineers say it is the way the machines are operated.
- Both think the plant breeder should keep the pods up out of the dirt and not let the pods release the beans except when going through the threshing apparatus.

But the sad fact is that it is taking 2½ million acres of farm land to grow the soybeans that are now lost in the field. This harvest loss remains a challenge.

II.

Agronomists, entomologists, pathologists, and farmers working together found that the soybean is a dependable crop and that it is hardy and can take it. It is more tolerant of drought, wet weather, and poor soil conditions than most of the other farm crops, and relatively free from insect and disease damage.

However, with the great increase in acreage, the steady reduction in the number of varieties and the frequency with which the crop may be put back on the same land, the probability of serious disease and insect damage has greatly increased.

Plant breeders and disease men are now busy trying to develop varieties with increased resistance to such damage. Quite a long time is required for this type of research. The need for it is growing in importance and rather than having this problem whipped they have only started on it.

III.

Supplying plant nutrients by direct applications of commercial fertilizer in such form and manner that they will be used readily by the soybean plant on the wide range of soils where the crop is grown still needs a great amount of research.

Some agronomists have disposed of the problem by saying that apparently the soybean plant is incapable of making use of plant nutrients in the form of direct fertilizer applications. Therefore, fertilizer should be applied to the crops in the rotation that have enough sense to make better use of it and let the soybean eat at the second table, getting what it can from what the previous crops have left.

But Nelson and Hartwig proved on the coastal plain soils of eastern North Carolina, where large acreages of soybeans are grown, that the average yield per acre can be doubled by the proper application of lime, phosphate and potash, and at a handsome profit. Similar results are obtained on the soils of the Mobile Bay area of Alabama, on a number of soil areas of Arkansas, and on various soil areas of other soybean states.

So, it isn't that the soybean cannot use plant nutrients in direct fertilizer applications. It is rather that on a great area of our better Cornbelt soils we as yet don't know how to make those nutrients available to the soybean plant.

The average yield of all soybeans harvested last year was under 21 bushels per acre. Yet on some fields growers harvested 50 and even 60 bushels to the acre. Under greenhouse conditions, with adequate nutrients, and with heat, light and moisture controls, Ohio agronomists have shown that fabulous yields of soybeans may be obtained.

FABULOUS YIELDS may be obtained under greenhouse conditions!

Possibly the availability of radioactive isotopes for research in plants and soils may lead to some important new information on the fundamental problems of plant nutrition. Foliar feeding through spraying nutrients on the leaves may enable us to correct nutritional deficiencies that occur during the growing season. Feeding nutrients to the soybean is still a definite challenge.

—s b d—

CROP, SOIL MEETINGS

The 1953 annual meetings of the American Society of Agronomy and the Soil Science Society of America will be held Nov. 16-20 at Dallas, Tex., according to an announcement from officials of the two groups.

An estimated 250 papers on new developments in crops and soils will be presented during the course of the meetings.

H. E. Myers, associate director of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kans., is president of the American Society of Agronomy. Eric Winters, soil scientist with the Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, Tenn., is president of the Soil Science Society of America.

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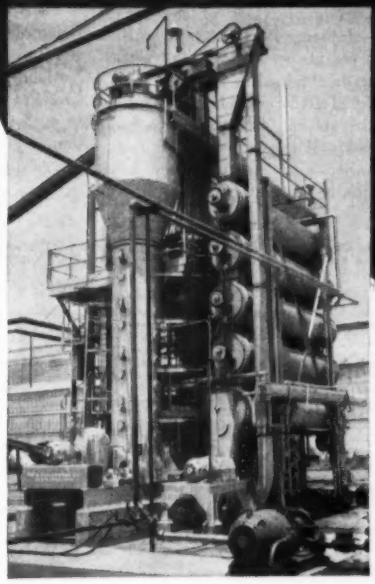

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Big Shift to the Solvent Process

THE U. S. DEPARTMENT of Agriculture, through information obtained from the Bureau of the Census, has reported the quantity of soybeans processed by each of the three methods—screw press, solvent extraction, and hydraulic press—during the crop year, Oct. 1, 1951, to Sept. 30, 1952, along with similar data for earlier years.

The preliminary report, prepared by the Production and Marketing Administration, shows that of the 242.8 million bushels of soybeans processed during the crop year 1951-52, 178.9 million or almost 74 percent were by the solvent extraction method. Processings by the screw press process accounted for 60.4 million bushels or approximately 25 percent of the total. Only about 3.5 million bushels or 1 percent of the total were by the hydraulic press method.

The crude oil yield of soybeans processed during 1951-52 averaged 10 pounds per bushel as compared with 9.9 pounds obtained in 1949-50. The oil yield of 10.52 pounds per bushel from the solvent extraction process remained well above yields obtained from other methods. Oil yield information by method of processing is not available for 1950-51 nor years prior to 1947-48.

Department officials pointed out that "Soybeans processed" and "crude oil produced" for most years differ somewhat from figures previously reported by the Bureau of the Census. These differences arise from differences in the annual survey reports from some processors as compared with regular monthly reports made to the Census.

—sbd—

MEMPHIS TRADES IN SOYBEAN FUTURES

TRADING IN soybean futures will begin in Memphis, Tenn., this fall when the only soybean futures contract of its type in the world is established by the Memphis Merchants Exchange Clearing Association, according to the Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Plans for the new contract were announced by Arthur Williams, executive vice president of the Exchange.

Members of the Clearing Association and the board of directors voted to open the futures contract not later than Sept. 1.

The new trading setup will provide the only multiple delivery soybean futures contract in the world. Chicago has the only other soybean futures market in existence, but it offers only one delivery point.

Williams explained the futures market is expected to remove some of the disadvantages under which soybean handlers in the South have operated.

In the proposed contract delivery points for soybeans will be Memphis, Cairo, Ill., and St. Louis. They can be delivered at a discount, tentatively set at 5 cents a bushel, to any point not more than 200 miles from Memphis which has been declared regular by the board. Trading will be in units of 5,000 bushels.

The Memphis Clearing Association already operates soybean and cottonseed meal futures contracts. Fred C. Lovitt is president.

—sbd—

JOINS INDIANA FIRM

KENNETH E. SCHULTZ

Kenneth E. Schultz has recently joined the staff of E. W. Bohren, Inc., Woodburn, Ind. He will handle grain sales and purchases for that firm.

Schultz is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin in chemical engineering. Previous experience includes five years as supervisor and chemist with B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, Ohio; and three years with Muscatine Processing Corp., Muscatine, Iowa.

Prior to his present position, Schultz was associated with the Delphos Grain & Soya Products Co., Delphos, Ohio, as grain buyer and chief chemist.

Soybeans: Quantities Processed by Types of Processing Equipment, Crop Years 1945-51: Oil Produced and Oil Yield per Bu. For Each Process, Crop Years 1947, 1948, 1949, and 1951 1/

Soybeans Processed

Oct. 1-Sept. 30 Crop Year	Screw Press Process 1,000 bu.	Screw Press Process Percent of total	Solvent Extraction 1,000 bu.	Solvent Extraction Percent of total	Hydraulic Press Process 1,000 bu.	Hydraulic Press Process Percent of total	Total 1,000 bu.
1945-46	102,442	64.2	44,907	28.2	12,111	7.6	159,460
1946-47	108,744	63.9	45,224	26.6	16,271	9.5	170,239
1947-48	88,233	54.4	61,000	37.6	12,933	8.0	162,166
1948-49	101,535	55.3	72,773	39.6	9,351	5.1	183,659
1949-50	80,546	41.2	109,258	55.9	5,729	2.9	195,533
1951-52 2/	60,440	24.9	178,922	73.7	3,480	1.4	242,842

Crude Oil Produced

	1,000 lbs.	Percent of total	1,000 lbs.	Percent of total	1,000 lbs.	Percent of total	1,000 lbs.
1947-48	782,135	50.7	650,629	42.2	109,362	7.1	1,542,126
1948-49	929,778	51.4	795,964	44.1	81,111	4.5	1,806,853
1949-50	721,976	37.2	1,172,491	60.3	48,021	2.5	1,942,488
1951-52 2/	518,247	21.3	1,881,699	77.5	29,198	1.2	2,429,144

Oil Yield Per Bushel

	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds (Average for crop)
1947-48	8.86	10.67	8.46	9.51
1948-49	9.16	10.94	8.67	9.84
1949-50	8.96	10.73	8.38	9.93
1951-52 2/	8.57	10.52	8.39	10.00

1/ Data for crop year 1950-51 not available. 2/ Preliminary data.
Compiled from data collected by the Bureau of the Census.

Crop Outlook Improved During July

TOTAL U. S. acreage of soybeans grown alone for all purposes this year is 15,781,000, virtually the same as indicated in March, according to the crop reporting board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This is a 1-percent increase over last year and the highest on record. (A report issued by the National Soybean Crop Improvement Council, Chicago, on July 2 estimates the total acreage at 15,865,000.)

About 14.3 million acres are expected to be harvested for beans this year, if growers carry out intentions as of July 1, according to USDA. This will make the harvested acreage an all-time record high and 2 percent larger than last year's record.

In the East North Central group of states, the acreage is nearly 4 percent larger than last year with all states showing some increase in acreage. The acreage is 6 percent larger than last year in the West North Central states, with increases indicated in all of these states except North Dakota and Kansas, where the acreage was reduced sharply, according to the USDA report.

However, one Kansas report to the Digest indicates eastern Kansas acreage is *up* 10 percent. On the other hand, Iowa observers who have made field counts along highways doubt if Iowa acreage will equal that of 1952.

The increase in the North Central states generally is due to planting a little less oats, planting some insect damaged pastures, hay fields and corn fields to soybeans, and generally favorable weather at planting time. On the other hand, some soybean ground went to corn. Most of these states show increases over March intended acreages.

But the increased acreage in the North is almost offset by a 14-percent smaller acreage in the South Central states and decreases in Virginia and North Carolina. Farmers report decreasing soybean acres because of increases in competing crops.

As of late July, the crop outlook had improved since our last report. Drought conditions had been broken most places in the soybean belt, including Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, western Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma, though some spots still needed rain.

There was still little reserve moisture in some places. Conditions were dry along the Eastern Seaboard, including New Jersey, North Carolina and Virginia.

SOYBEANS (Thousand acres)

State	Acreage grown alone for all purposes: Average 1942-51	1952	1953	Acreage for beans: Harvested Average 1942-51	1952	For harvest 1953
New York	13	7	7	9	5	5
New Jersey	38	36	40	16	20	22
Pennsylvania	74	37	37	29	19	20
Ohio	1,146	985	1,005	1,043	940	945
Indiana	1,684	1,728	1,814	1,490	1,638	1,723
Illinois	3,797	3,649	3,758	3,522	3,547	3,626
Michigan	130	105	118	101	92	113
Wisconsin	86	61	64	39	48	50
Minnesota	741	1,197	1,460	672	1,155	1,365
Iowa	1,821	1,491	1,566	1,736	1,474	1,550
Missouri	912	1,801	1,963	808	1,724	1,864
North Dakota	15	31	25	13	29	23
South Dakota	35	89	90	32	85	88
Nebraska	40	90	108	36	88	108
Kansas	291	703	527	254	640	501
Delaware	67	67	74	49	58	66
Maryland	88	94	115	50	75	95
Virginia	178	224	217	109	174	170
West Virginia	24	9	9	1	1	1
North Carolina	400	432	393	252	290	259
South Carolina	60	132	135	32	98	101
Georgia	73	90	100	14	32	36
Florida		14	17		12	12
Kentucky	198	220	209	99	114	109
Tennessee	236	326	300	107	181	179
Alabama	209	166	149	46	92	88
Mississippi	367	618	494	183	455	355
Arkansas	412	952	809	326	866	733
Louisiana	112	130	117	33	41	39
Oklahoma	34	154	116	18	82	69
Texas	16	5	5			
U. S.	13,300	15,643	15,781	11,114	14,075	14,335

USDA crop reporting board July 1 report.

On the whole, the maturity of the crop was at least normal and the condition excellent, with the yield outlook average to above. Conditions were more spotted in the Midsouth than elsewhere, and still somewhat spotted in Ohio.

Weed control was better than usual and disease and pest outbreaks were not widespread to date. Japanese beetle was reported in Iroquois County, Ill., and eastern North Carolina. Insect population is reported at least as high as normal in northeast Arkansas, where bacterial pustule on Ogdens is also reported. Bacterial blight and pustule, also grasshoppers, are reported in Oklahoma.

Spot reports from our correspondents:

Arkansas

G. A. Hale, Burdette (July 21): Maturity normal for early planting, 60 percent

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late planted and very late. Crop condition 90 to 40. Yield outlook excellent for early planting, very poor for late planting. Weather and moisture conditions now ideal. Very few weeds. Bacterial pustule severe for Ogdens. Insect population normal or above.

Illinois

C. G. Simcox, Assumption (July 20): Crop looks like a week earlier than normal. We have no subsoil moisture. Will need rains. Most fields very clean of weeds. Some have filled bean storage bins with wheat and many making more space for beans.

Indiana

Ersel Walley, Walley Agricultural Service, Fort Wayne (July 21): Crop condition very good up to now. Few late planted fields will be failure due to lack of moisture. Crop needs rain now. Beans generally very free of weeds.

Kansas

M. W. Le Vier, Wichita (July 9): Made a trip in eastern Kansas. Found the plantings over-all at least 10 percent over last year. Drought set back early plantings. Late plantings if get favorable weather will almost catch up with them. With rain all over bean territory in eastern Kansas from Pittsburg north to Kansas City outlook is very much improved.

Louisiana

W. M. Scott, Scott Plantations, Tallulah (July 20): Late beans will be benefited by recent rains. General rains over most of Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana, first in two months. Most fields fairly clean of weeds at present due to dry weather. Could get bad following recent rains.

Missouri

O. H. Acom, Wardell (July 20): Maturity of early beans normal to early. Late beans earlier to very late due to weather conditions. Yield outlook normal for early crop. Anybody's guess for late beans.

Maurice Maze, MFA Co-op Grain & Feed Co., Mexico (July 21): Good rains have certainly helped the crop in this area and present prospects are for the best crop ever. If prices remain at present levels there definitely will not be enough storage space but if prices advance more beans will be moved on to market.

Ohio

D. G. Wing, Mechanicsburg, for west central (July 21): Early beans have formed pods but recent rains have started them growing again. Late beans will catch up now and make good growth. Two inches of rain July 18 was a lifesaver for beans and corn both. Elevators are full of wheat so bean storage will be scarce.

Ontario

K. A. Standing, secretary-manager, Ontario Soybean Growers, Chatham (July 24): Continued hot weather has been ideal for development of the crop although until the end of last week, many areas were showing the need for rainfall. Yields should be above normal but perhaps not as high as last year. Weeds are well under control in most areas.

— s b d —

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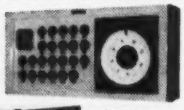

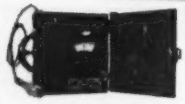

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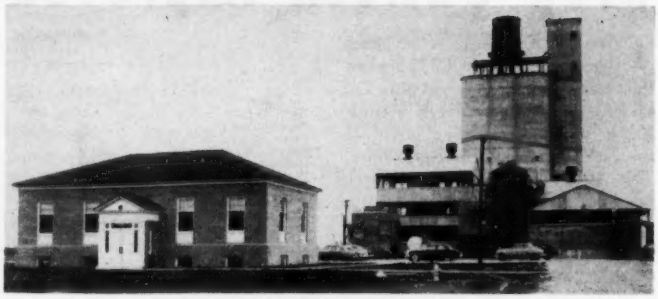

NEW PLANT. **This is the new solvent extraction and storage plant of the North Iowa Cooperative Processing Association recently officially opened at Mason City. Plant, of 150 tons daily capacity, was furnished by French Oil Mill Machinery Co., Piqua, Ohio. Engineers were R. W. Booker & Associates, St. Louis. Storage capacity is 350,000 bushels. Total cost was 1½ million dollars. Glen Pogeler is manager for the association. About 600 people attended the two-day open house.**

Suggests Change of Tactics by Dairymen

A suggestion that the dairy industry stop fighting margarine and other butter substitutes and get on with the job of serving customers has been made by Don Paarlberg, assistant to Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson and former Purdue University economist, according to Associated Press.

Paarlberg, who spoke at a dairyman's meeting at St. Louis, Mo., said it is a "safe guess" that margarine will take over more of the butter market.

Furthermore, he said, the dairy industry faces stiff competition from other substitutes such as frozen desserts, filled cheese and filled milk, all using lower-priced vegetable oils instead of butterfat.

Paarlberg added, according to Associated Press: "If the ingenuity exhibited by the margarine people in years past is an indication of what we can expect from the manufacturers of these new products, and if consumers continue to respond to these very considerable price differentials, then we may see a further decline of the market for certain manufactured dairy products containing butterfat."

— s b d —

CANADIAN CONTEST

The 1953 High Yield Soybean Contest for Ontario is being sponsored jointly by Victory Mills, Ltd., and Toronto Elevators, both of Toronto, in cooperation with the crop branch, Ontario Department of Agriculture.

Six hundred dollars will be divided among the winners in the four crop districts and the province, with $100 going to the winner of the provincial contest.

Winners will be determined on field crop appearance and yield from five acres. Field scores are based on evenness, uniformity, vigor, size and number of pods, freedom from disease and freedom from weeds.

Entries closed July 15.

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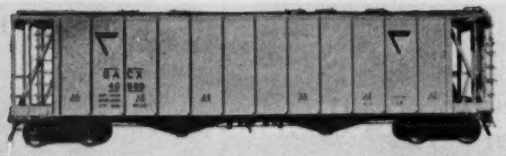

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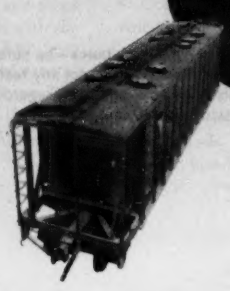

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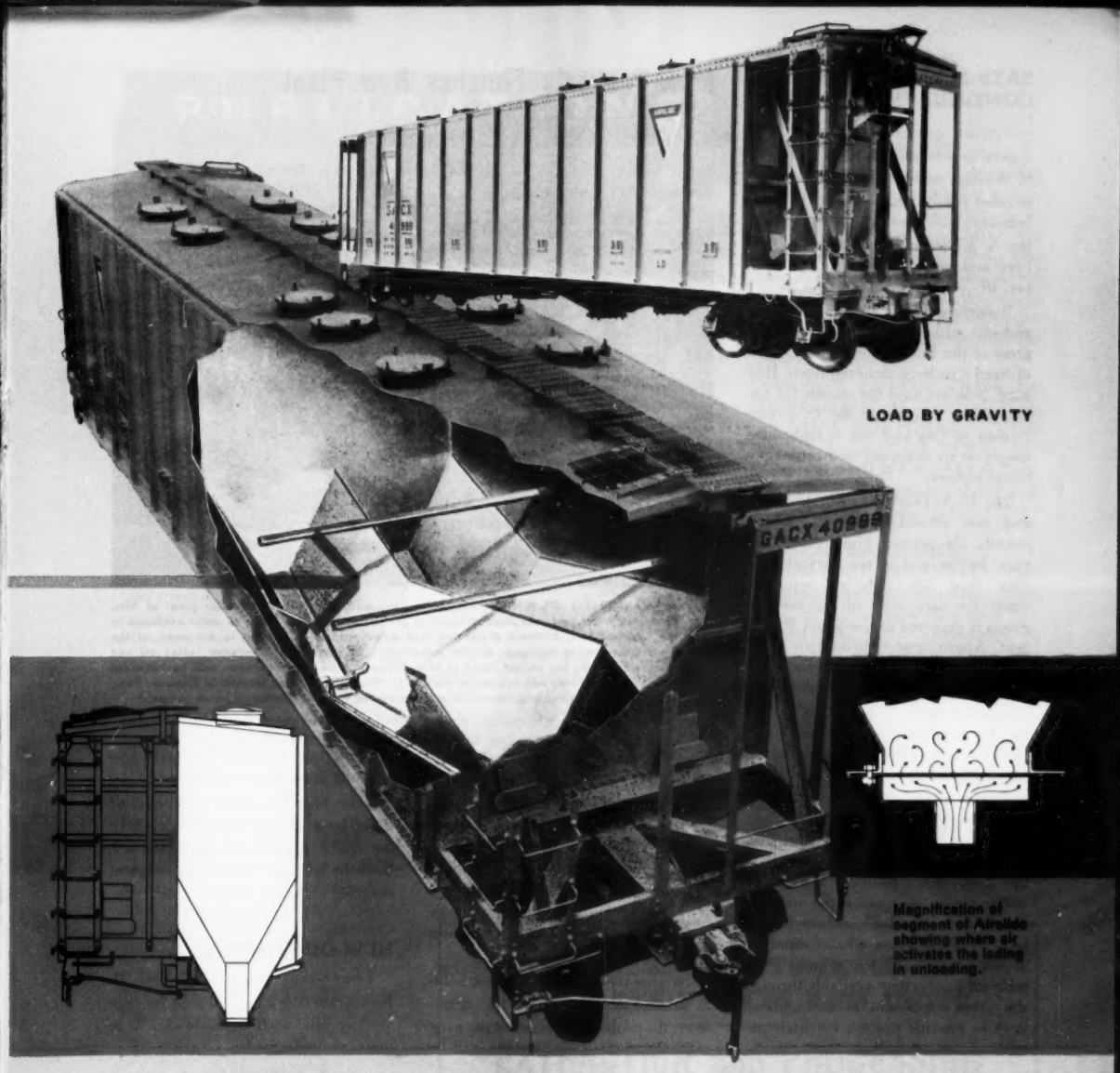

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SAYS SURPLUS FATS TO CONTINUE THROUGH '54

Surplus production of fats and vegetable oils will continue in the U. S. through at least 1954 unless crop weather is adverse, according to E. K. Scheiter, executive vice president of the A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co., corn and soybean processor at Decatur, Ill.

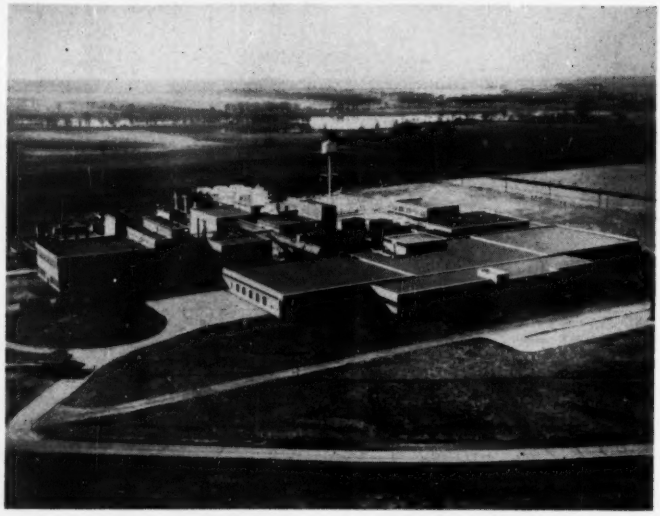
Reporting July 1 on the U. S. fats and oils situation at the annual Congress of the International Association of Seed Crushers, Scheveningen, Holland, Scheiter said the reason for the continuing increase in the U. S. carry-over of fats and oils is embedded deeply in its economy and recent political history.

The U. S. carry-over of edible fats and oils should reach 1.6 billion pounds, 84 percent higher than last year, by the end of the current crop year Sept. 30, Scheiter reported, while the carry-over of the inedible group is expected to rise about 20 percent. Approximately two-thirds of the edible carry-over is held by the U. S. government, according to Scheiter.

Scheiter said: "The key to our oil and fat production is the desire and ability of our growing population to eat more and more high-protein foods of animal origin, such as meat, milk, eggs and poultry."

Scheiter said the increase in livestock and poultry numbers to satisfy this demand has resulted directly and indirectly in increasing the nation's supply of fats and oils. More fat has been available from greater numbers of cattle and hogs, while more vegetable oil has become available through the great expansion of the soybean crop to provide protein for high nutrition livestock and poultry feeds.

Mrs. Tucker's Finishes New Plant



NEW FOOD PLANT. This new, ultra-modern multi-million-dollar plant of Mrs. Tucker's Foods, Inc., has been finished in Jacksonville, Ill., in order to make available to the Midwest Mrs. Tucker's shortening and other products. Located in the heart of the country producing soybeans for the manufacture of shortening, margarine, salad oil and other edible fats, the second plant of Mrs. Tucker's expanding operation will be activated to full production by mid-summer or early fall. The original plant, located in Sherman, Tex., has been operating since 1913 and has served the vast Southwest for 40 years.

The surplus condition, Scheiter said, is furthered by the inroads made by petroleum-based synthetic detergents on tallow and grease-based soaps, by the continuance of the wartime-inspired flax production, and by the expansion of cotton acreage which irrigation engineers have made possible in the western and southwestern regions of the U. S.

Because the U. S. government holds a substantial portion of the carry-over, the probable policies of the present national administration will be an important factor in the world fats and oils situation, Scheiter said.

"The big question is what part of these large stocks will be offered in the world market and what part will be held in stock under government control," Scheiter said.

— s b d —

NEW OILS PATENTS

Two recent patents by Noel H. Kuhrt describe a new method for converting oils, such as soybean oil, to their monoglycerides.

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PUBLICATIONS

For a complete list of books on the soybean crop and industry and related subjects drop a postcard to Circulation Department, Soybean Digest, Hudson, Iowa.

MARKETS. There has been a radical shift in the soybean processing industry from screw press or Expeller to the solvent extraction process in recent years.

The use of the solvent process results in about 20 percent more oil per bushel of soybeans, but less meal. What effects will this change have on the markets for soybean oil and related products?

Martin S. Simon, agricultural economic statistician for the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, has made a study of this question.

Simon concludes that the lower yield of meal associated with the solvent process will not have much effect on the price of oil meal. The price of soybean oil will be affected only as the per capita supply of all fats and oils is increased.

Over a period of years a 1-percent increase in the supply of all edible fats and oils other than butter and lard, has resulted in a 1.6-percent lower price, and vice versa. The supply of lard has had an almost equal effect on the price of all fats and oils.

The price of soybean oil has tended to move up and down with the average price of all other fats and oils other than butter and lard, and to about the same degree, according to Simon.

SOYBEANS: ECONOMIC ANALYSES RELATING TO PROCESSING. By Martin S. Simon. Marketing Research Report No. 35. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

SHORTENING. Publication of the proceedings of a symposium held at the Quartermaster Food and Container Institute for the Armed Forces in Chicago on Jan. 16, 1953, on the stability of shortenings in cereal and baked products was announced by Dr. Donald K. Tressler, scientific director.

The publication is composed of technical papers on the shortening problem. Purpose of the symposium was to review the problem of stability in cereal and baked products used by the Armed Forces. Attention was concentrated on the merits and limitations of various types of fats, with specific regard to their use in rations where long-term stability under non-refrigerated storage and handling conditions is a critical requirement.

Work at the Institute on shortening used in cereal and baked products is reviewed in the booklet. There are discussions of the use of vegetable fats, animal fats, interesterified fats, and soybean oil shortening.

The booklet is the second of the series on food stability.

STABILITY OF SHORTENINGS IN CEREAL AND BAKED PRODUCTS. 46 pages. $1. Research and Development Associates, Food and Container Institute, Inc., 1849 West Pershing Road, Chicago, Ill.

METALS IN OIL. Basic information on the chemical structure of substances that will inactivate metals in vegetable oil has now been obtained. Such compounds must be able to react with the metal to form stable and inert compounds.

Structurally, the metal-inactivating compound must have a reactive group that effects a primary reaction with the metal. These reactive groups are generally acidic, such as phosphoric, sulfuric, sulfonic, and carboxylic.

The compound should also have another reactive group, which can stabilize the primary reaction to make the metal impurities inert.

This information is of particular importance in the search for a nontoxic, heat-stable, fat-soluble, tasteless, and odorless inactivator for metallic impurities in fats. Many new inactivators have been discovered that are effective on a laboratory scale. Further studies will determine which should be recommended for commercial trials.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY. AGRICULTURAL REREARCH ADMINISTRATION, 1952. U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW LIGHT ON PLANTS. Agricultural Research, May-June 1953, page 3. Agricultural Research Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Discussion of new information on photoperiodism in plants, including soybeans.

BAUER MILL OPERATION AND ITS EFFECT ON THE PERCENTAGE OF OIL FOUND IN SOYBEANS. By F. I. Collins, U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory. Journal of the American Oil Chemists' Society, April 1953, pages 154-155.

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FEEDING

PROTEIN. Experiment stations and the National Research Council have been recommending a minimum of 18 percent protein in rations for weanling pigs. But more recent work at several experiment stations indicates that when rations are well balanced with respect to other nutrients the percentage of protein in the ration may be decreased.

It is entirely possible that the increased rate of gain obtained on high protein rations in past years was due to B vitamins in the protein supplement and not due to the increased amino acid content.

Workers at South Dakota State College have compared an 18-percent and a 14-percent protein ration both with and without an antibiotic-vitamin supplement. The protein content of the rations was reduced 2 percent to 16 and 12 percent when the pigs reached an average weight of 130 pounds.

The pigs receiving the 14-percent ration (reduced to 12 percent at 130 pounds) did equally as well as the pigs receiving the 18-percent protein.

The results indicate that our present standards for protein for pigs may be reduced, especially if the ration contains enough B vitamins and an antibiotic.

Additional experiments are planned to test antibiotics and B vitamins separately and in combination to determine which is responsible for the above results.

HOW MUCH PROTEIN DO GROWING-FATTENING PIGS NEED? By Richard C. Wahlstrom. Livestock Feeders' Day Report. South Dakota State College, Brookings, S. Dak.

FATS. Research looking toward wider usage of by-products of meat processing is being carried on by the American Meat Institute Foundation in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Studies have been conducted on the use of inedible animal fats (choice white grease) in dry dog meals and poultry rations.

The studies show that the growth rate and food utilization of dogs and chicks fed these fats in addition to a practical type diet are equal or slightly superior to those obtained from a basal ration.

The nutritional advantage observed for male birds with the addition of fats to the diet is of particular importance in the raising of broilers.

A significantly greater stability of vitamin A occurred after six months' storage in the feeds to which stabilized fat was added.

USE OF INEDIBLE FATS IN DRY DOG FOODS AND POULTRY RATIONS. By B. S. Schweigert, A. J. Siedler, L. R. Dugan, Jr., and J. F. Neumer. Bulletin No. 15. American Meat Institute Foundation, 939 E. 57th St., Chicago 37, Ill.

MEAL. A South Dakota experiment has compared Purdue Supplement A with soybean oil meal as a supplement to corn silage in fattening yearling feeder cattle.

Each ration contained an equal amount of soybean oil meal. There was little difference in the rate of gain on the different supplements.

Purdue Supplement A Per Head Daily, Lbs.	
Soybean oil meal	2.25
Molasses feed (45% molasses)	1.00
Bonemeal	.18
Salt with cobalt	.06
Vitamin A and D concentrate	.01
Total	3.50

Soybean Oil Meal and Corn Mix Per Head Daily, Lbs.	
Soybean oil meal	2.25
Ground shelled corn	1.00
Total	3.25

COMPARISON OF PURDUE SUPPLEMENT A AND SOYBEAN MEAL AS SUPPLEMENTS TO CORN SILAGE FOR FATTENING CATTLE. By W. C. McCone. Livestock Feeders' Day Report. South Dakota State College, Brookings, S. Dak.

HIGH-FAT RATION. The value of a high-fat ration in feeding steer calves has been tested at the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station.

When the steers were fed at a fat level of 7.5 percent they required about one pound less feed per pound of gain than did steers on 2.8 percent fat. The steers fed the high-fat rations consumed an average of 16.13 pounds of ration daily as compared to 18.6 pounds for the steers fed the low-fat rations. Average daily gains were about the same.

The authors point out that if such a high level of fat is to be obtained in the feed lot, considerable oil or fat would need to be added. This could be accomplished by adding oil as such, or a ground oilseed like soybeans or cottonseed.

THE INFLUENCE OF LEVEL OF FAT AND ENERGY IN THE RATION UPON FEEDLOT PERFORMANCE AND CARCASS COMPOSITION OF FATTENING STEERS. By N. B. Willey, J. K. Riggs, R. W. Colby, O. D. Butler, Jr., and R. Reiser. Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, College Station, Texas.

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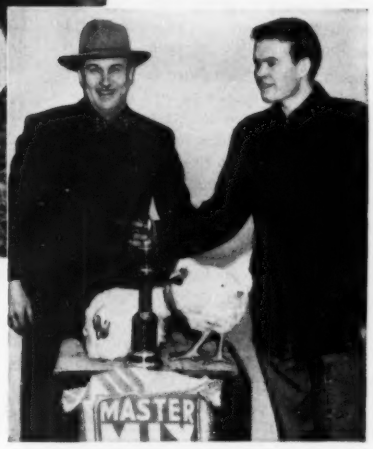

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Fred Frey, Quarryville, Pa., raised this Grand Champion 4-H Steer, Eastern National Livestock Show, on Master Mix.

LETTERS

Soy Flour for Diabetes

To the Editor:

I imagine this letter is rather unusual, but I want some information that you may be able to provide.

I am a near diabetic, and my doctor has advised the use of soybean bread. That is no reason to gripe about, for I have been eating it for more than a year, and like it so well I wouldn't eat the wheat flour bread again if it did not hurt me, and my wife likes it equally as well as I.

Here is my problem: I have to buy the bread at a bakery, and have never been able to find a grocer in this area who carries soybean flour in stock. I would like some home-cooked bread and, of course, along with the flour, need some recipes for the use of soy flour in home cooking. My wife is an excellent cook, but has never baked any soy bread.

Now I regret bothering you, but you no doubt know of a source of supply for soy flour, and also the recipes, and if you would be so kind as to give me such information in the enclosed stamped envelope I'd appreciate it.

Since soybean bread is such an excellent product, it does seem to me that your association is overlooking a great opportunity in not publicizing soybean products more. If you were doing so, I would not have to ask you for the information I am writing for. *—L. Roy Sims, Editor, Fairfax Forum, Fairfax, Mo.*

BOOKS

On Soils and Fertility

Louis M. Thompson, professor of soils at Iowa State College, has written a book giving the basic facts on soils—what makes them up, how to conserve them, and how to increase their fertility.

Included are practical methods for testing soil, for holding in needed minerals and organic matter, for weighing the value of a piece of land in terms of making it more fertile.

The book is written in a clear and simple style, so it is useful to the farmer as well as the agronomist. It covers a host of facts that anybody concerned with the soil needs to know.

SOILS AND SOIL FERTILITY. By Louis M. Thompson. 340 pages, illustrated and indexed. $5. Published by McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc. Order through Soybean Digest, Hudson, Iowa.

—s b d—

FORD DISTRIBUTION

The arrangements under which Dearborn Motors Corp. has been distributing the Ford Tractor terminated on July 31. After that date Ford Motor Co. assumed the distribution of its tractor and a line of farm implements and equipment.

Dearborn Motors has agreed to sell to Ford certain properties, including its main office building and parts depot at Birmingham, Mich. In addition, Wood Bros., Inc., of Des Moines, Iowa, which manufactures farm equipment, has agreed to sell substantially all of its assets to a Ford subsidiary to be organized for that purpose.

Dearborn Motors plans to remain in the business of financing at wholesale and retail the sale of tractors, farm equipment and other products.

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GRITS and FLAKES... FROM THE WORLD OF SOY

◆ An advertisement featuring Dannen Grain & Milling Co., "largest soybean processing plant in the Missouri Valley," has been published as one of a series of ads on St. Joseph, Mo., industries in the St. Joseph Press-News by the Tootle-Lacy National Bank.

◆ The E. B. Taylor Co., 442 Colyton St., Los Angeles, has been appointed sales representative for the chemical division of General Mills, Inc., to cover southern California. The firm will handle the complete General Mills line of refined soybean oils and fatty acid products. Taylor, who organized his own company in 1944, is a veteran of more than 20 years in supplying raw materials to the paint industry.

◆ Pillsbury's feed and soy division recently presented two $200 scholarship awards at the Grand National Junior Livestock Exposition in San Francisco. A 4-H scholarship was awarded to Anne Evans, Woodland, Calif.; and an FFA scholarship to Norman Gomes, Hanford, Calif.

◆ *Key technical men of all divisions of the Glidden Co. were in Chicago recently for a three-day general research conference at the firm's new soya products division laboratories.*

◆ Roy L. Rollins, personnel manager of the A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co., Decatur, Ill., was elected chairman of the Midwest employee relations committee of the Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., at the group's June meeting at the Palmer House, Chicago.

◆ Robert C. Liebenow, assistant secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade, has been appointed secretary of the Exchange by the board of directors; William A. Edgar has been appointed to fill the newly-created post of assistant treasurer.

◆ The town of Belmond, Iowa, staged "Appreciation Days" July 20 to 25 in honor of the General Mills soybean plant and organization there. General Mills' 250-ton hexane plant and 1½-million-bushel storage facilities were built at Belmond in 1944.

◆ *Thomas J. Gould, formerly of the Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., soybean oil sales department, has been made district sales manager in charge of the Baltimore territory.*

◆ The Glidden Co. is constructing 1½ million-bushel storage facilities to double the capacity of its Indianapolis, Ind., soybean processing plant. Contract was let to Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co., Kansas City.

◆ The Scott County Milling Co., Sikeston, Mo., has contracted with the R. Clinton Construction Co. for the construction of one of the most modern feed processing plants in the country. It will be of slip form concrete construction 125 feet high and will have bulk storage for feed ingredients and finished Grisco Feeds.

◆ *Dannen Mills, Inc., St. Joseph, Mo., has bought the H. H. Green & Son Mill & Elevator at Hamilton, Mo. Firm will continue to handle wheat, corn, oats and soybeans and do custom grinding.*

◆ Harold Scheu has been transferred from the Spencer Kellogg & Sons soybean division in Chicago to the Minneapolis office where he will be head flaxseed buyer, succeeding John T. Culhane.

◆ R. J. Brown Co., St. Louis, makers of Bronoco solvents, has formed the Bauer-Brown Solvents Co., 1316 W. Kentucky, Louisville, Ky., with C. E. Bauer as its president. L. J. Kaiser will act as vice president and C. R. Bauer, plant manager and secretary-treasurer.

◆ 1952-1953 Annual Survey of Agriculture and Industry in Northeast Arkansas and Southeast Missouri Delta, covering both industry and farming in the

JOINS SEEDBURO CO.

ROSS W. FISHER

The appointment of Ross W. Fisher as sales representative for the Seedburo Equipment Co., Chicago, was announced recently.

Fisher will represent his company in Nebraska and western Iowa.

Before joining Seedburo Ross Fisher taught vocational agriculture in Kansas schools. He is a graduate of Kansas State College. He plans to make his home in Nebraska City, Nebr.

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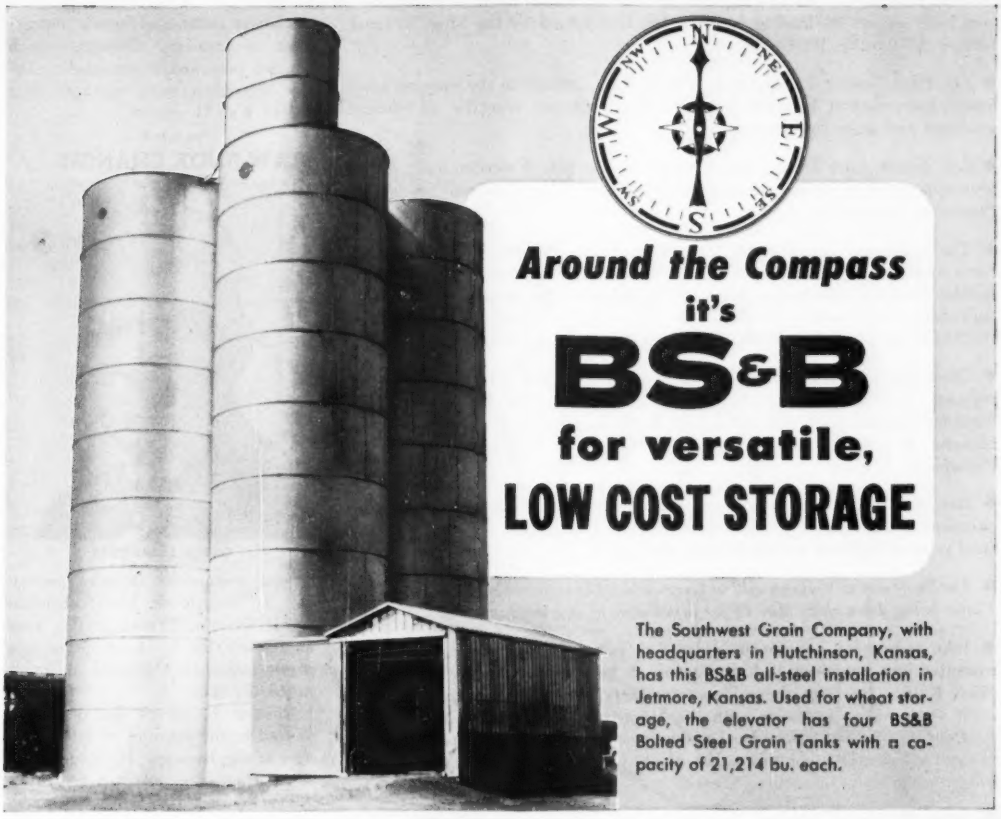
SWIFT PROMOTION

JOHN H. BRAMFELD, JR.

John H. Bramfeld, Jr., of Chicago has been named meal sales manager of Swift & Co.'s soybean mill at Frankfort, Ind., Manager Henry Parker announced. Bramfeld took over his new duties June 22. He succeeds J. K. Omvig who has been transferred to the company's offices in Chicago.

For the last three years, Bramfeld



Around the Compass it's BS&B for versatile, LOW COST STORAGE

The Southwest Grain Company, with headquarters in Hutchinson, Kansas, has this BS&B all-steel installation in Jetmore, Kansas. Used for wheat storage, the elevator has four BS&B Bolted Steel Grain Tanks with a capacity of 21,214 bu. each.

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area with reports by leading farmers, has been issued by the First National Bank in Blytheville, Blytheville, Ark.

◆ The Pope Testing Laboratories, Dallas, Tex., announces the opening of a branch laboratory at Amarillo, Tex. It will manufacture vegetable oil refining machines and other equipment.

◆ *J. P. Henry, Iowa Testing Laboratories, 251 Vaughn, Waterloo, Iowa, has been appointed an official chemist for vegetable oils by National Soybean Processors Association.*

◆ The Northwest Retail Feed Association, Inc., will hold its 1954 annual convention Jan. 18-19 at Hotel Nicollet in Minneapolis, Minn. Eldon Roddis, Roddis Feed Co., Rochester, Minn., is president of the group. Richard M. Serkland, Grain Products Co., St. James, Minn., is vice president; and William D. Flemming, Grain & Feed Review, Minneapolis, is secretary-treasurer.

◆ Chase Bag Co. has appointed three new regional sales directors. Western regional sales director is J. A. Brewster, manager of the Portland branch. Southern regional sales director is J. H. Counce, manager of the New Orleans branch. And Eastern regional sales director is J. P. Grady, manager of the Philadelphia branch.

◆ Harold E. Huber has been appointed a member of the technical sales department of the Votator division, the Girdler Co., Louisville, Ky. He has been chief process engineer of the Votator division.

◆ *The Swift & Co. soybean mill at Champaign, Ill., resumed operations Aug. 1 after being down since May 15 for installation of new machinery.*

◆ John Heimovics, prominent Midwestern industrialist, has been appointed executive vice president of J. B. Ehrsam & Sons Manufacturing Co., Enterprise, Kans. He joins the milling machinery manufacturing concern after eight years as an executive with the Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co. in Kansas City. Since 1945 he has been designing and building flour mills, grain elevators, feed mills and processing plants for the grain industry, including solvent extraction plants for soybeans.

◆ Stephens-Adamson Manufacturing Co., Aurora, Ill., announces the formation of the S-A standard products division. This new department is organized to handle the company's line of centrifugal loaders, car pullers, bin level controls, hoists and winches, speed reducers, conveyor belt cleaners, holdbacks and carriers.

◆ An explosion and fire at the Iowa Soya Co. solvent extraction plant at Redfield, Iowa, July 16 injured four employes, shattered windows and blew out part of a wall.

◆ *Oscar M. Stout has been elected treasurer of Ross & Rowe, Inc., 50 Broadway, New York City, lecithin distributors. He succeeds E. J. McAuley. Mrs. D. E. Appelt was elected secretary.*

has been a member of Swift's contract sales department, Chicago, which handles government purchases. The new Frankfort sales manager is a World War II veteran.

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BLAW-KNOX CHANGES

BRUCE ALEXANDER

Two promotions in sales personnel of Blaw-Knox Co.'s chemical plants division, Pittsburgh, Pa., were announced by G. E. Kopetz, vice president-assistant general manager of the division.

Charles F. Hauck has been advanced to the position of sales manager of the division. He is succeeded as assistant sales manager by Bruce Alexander.

Alexander joined the company in 1944 and for three years was in charge of sales and engineering of process equipment for the Blaw-Knox equipment division at Blawnox, Pa. He had earlier engineering experience with the Aluminum Co. of America and the Colorado Fuel and Iron Corp.

Hauck joined Blaw-Knox in 1951 as manager of sales promotion of the chemical plants division.

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WASHINGTON DIGEST

By WAYNE DARROW
Washington Correspondent for
The Soybean Digest

EXPORTS. The oncoming big soybean crop is expected to depress soybean prices well below support level during the harvest period next fall, and result in a large loan program compared with recent years.

However, the outlook for export of fats and oils during the marketing season is bright, and especially for soybeans. Market officials here think the export movement is not likely to gain momentum until the fall harvest, but will run well into the winter of 1954.

Bureau of Agricultural Economics lists four factors as favoring increased exports of food fats and oils:

1—Reports indicate that stocks of fats and oils in Western Europe are small.

2—Other exporting countries with surplus production will have less available during the coming season than a year ago.

3—The sharp drop in vegetable oil prices in the United States in the last three months has made U.S. supplies more attractive price-wise.

4—Also, uncertainty over the level for cottonseed price support has been cleared up with announcement of a 75 percent of parity support program for next season.

Officials here feel that the world situation is such that importing countries will have to come to the United States for considerable quantities of food fats in the coming year.

Recent information to USDA indicates that oil producing crops in China and Manchuria have been cut sharply by poor weather. India has banned export of peanut oil. Output of copra and coconut oil in the Far East is smaller, indicating less for export. It's doubted that exports of palm oil and palm kernels will exceed 1952 tonnage.

In March, BAE reports, the price of soybean oil at U.S. ports was as high as Chinese soybean oil landed in Europe. Now the two oils are competitive.

In March, U.S. soybean prices were higher than comparable prices for Chinese soybeans. Now, U.S. soybeans are actually lower, though prices have dropped in both countries.

As a result of a large supply and lower prices, soybeans are expected to be a big beneficiary of the anticipated export movement next fall and winter. Though prices are due to come down more next fall, the market is expected to improve and storage should again pay off.

OIL PRICES. Market officials here think vegetable oil prices are too low now, and that some improvement is due this summer, especially in soybean oil.

Commercial stocks of cottonseed oil are low because of CCC holdings approaching a billion pounds. As a result, users are buying on a hand-to-mouth basis. The price spread between cottonseel oil and soybean oil in late July was about 4 cents, compared with the usual spread of about 1 cent.

Officials think buyers will be forced to turn to soybean oil, and the spread between the two oils will narrow. Some increase in the price of soybeans is anticipated by late August by some officials on strength of higher soybean oil prices. Most of the 40 percent drop in the farm price of soybeans from April to late July is due to the decline in oil prices.

CCC POLICY. Commodity Credit Corporation plans to offer all the soybeans it takes over from 1952 price support operations for sale domestically for crushing.

However, CCC sales policy has changed. Instead of offering soybeans at the market price, sales won't be made for less than the current support price on track at the point of production.

CCC has increased its offer to 3,500,000 bushels for sale. The quantity offered will exceed this volume to the extent that deliveries of 1952 soybeans exceed the 3½ million.

Because of the price outlook, USDA officials don't expect the soybean carry-over in October to be much higher than their earlier estimate of around

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4 million bushels, despite large farm stocks.

PMA HEAD. Marvin L. McLain of Iowa is the new director of PMA's grain branch which handles soybean price support operations. McLain has been chairman of the Iowa PMA Committee and has been a member of the President's temporary 14-man agricultural advisory committee.

William McArthur of Iowa, grain branch deputy director since PMA was organized, has been acting director and will continue as deputy under McLain.

STORAGE. Possibility of a larger demand for soybean storage than usual to put producers in position to take advantage of government loans may not have entered everybody's thinking. With corn and wheat gobbling up available storage and crying for more, soybean storage is bound to be tight. Spot reports from all over the soybean belt indicate this. It is a good idea to line up soybean storage now.

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Market Street

We invite the readers of THE SOYBEAN DIGEST to use "MARKET STREET" for their classified advertising. If you have processing machinery, laboratory equipment, soybean seed, or other items of interest to the industry, advertise them here.

Rate 10c per word per issue.
Minimum insertion $2.00.

FOR SALE—ALL MODELS ANDERSON expellers, French screw presses, flaking and cracking rolls, stack cookers, desolventizers, filter presses, Anderson rotary tube dryers, meal coolers. Pittock & Associates, Glen Riddle, Pa.

FOR SALE—15 ANDERSON EXPELLers; 11 Duo's, 4 Super Duo's; 10 Shriver and Sperry Filter Presses 42 inches x 42 inches to 12 inches x 12 inches; 3 Louisville Steam Tube Dryers; 6 Ro-Ball and Rotex Screens. Consolidated Products Co., Inc., 16 Park Row, New York 38, N. Y.

FOR SALE—1 30-INCH SQ. x 30 THRIVer Filter Press. Used in soy plant now closed. Price $500. Northwest Cooperative Mills, 635 North Fairview Ave., St. Paul W4, Minn.

POSITION WANTED—24 YEARS EXperience in soybean operations in production, supervision and maintenance. Associated with large Midwestern feed manufacturer. Age 43, married, 2 children. Steady and dependable. Excellent references, including present employer. Box 319A, Soybean Digest, Hudson, Iowa.

FOR SALE—ONE SET OF NEWLY RE-cut rolls for Allis-Chalmers 10 by 42, two pair high soybean cracking roll. Swift & Co. Soybean Mill, Champaign, Ill.

FOR SALE—ARID-AIRE GRAIN DRIER. Purchased for emergency use only. Dried less than 10,000 bushels. A real bargain. Delphos Grain & Soya Products Co., Delphos, Ohio.

FOR SALE—1 ANDERSON TWIN MOtor, Super Duo Expeller; 1 Anderson 72 tube Rotary Steam Drier; 1 Sperry Filter Press. The above equipment is in good condition. Bader Soy Products Co., Vermont, Ill.

SAY TRADING LIMITS PREVENT PROFITS

TRADING limits now existing on soybeans and soybean oil in the futures markets prevent many mills from profitable operations, according to W. E. Bindenagel, the Glidden Co. He testified at the reopened hearing on trading limits at Chicago July 13 by the Commodity Exchange Authority.

The present limits of 1.6 million pounds of lard (40 contract units), 3 million pounds of soybean oil (50 contract units) and 3.6 million pounds of cottonseed oil (60 contract units) were put into effect Apr. 1.

The Chicago hearings were presided over by J. M. Mehl, CEA administrator, and Rodger R. Kauffman, assistant administrator.

CEA has now set Oct. 15 for interested parties to file supplementary briefs or statements.

"The trading limit of 1 million bushels of soybeans is much too small to permit crushers to take advantage of price relationships in the futures markets that would assure continued profitable operations," said Bindenagel in his testimony. "It is even more apparent that the 50-tank trading limit for soybean oil futures—roughly equivalent to about 28 percent of the oil content of 1 million bushels of soybeans—is entirely too small. The speculative limit for soybean oil futures should be increased to a minimum of 200 tanks . . . and the speculative limit for soybeans as it applies to processors should be reviewed."

T. A. Hieronymous, University of Illinois farm economist, appearing for the Chicago Board of Trade, suggested speculative limits of 500 contracts for soybean oil futures and a like amount for lard. He mentioned that "if the Commodity Credit Corp. cannot manage cottonseed oil prices with 14,500 tanks of cash oil, I doubt that anyone is going to do anything with 500 tanks of futures contracts in these bigger markets."

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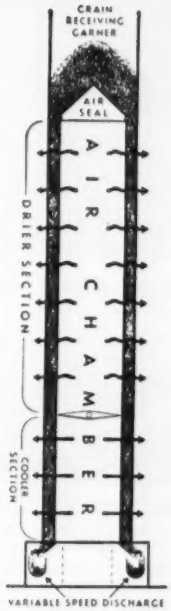

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Now the Osmometer introduces such a factor in the art of odor evaluation. It is a portable unit adaptable for either the laboratory or use in the field.

For further information write Soybean Digest 8f, Hudson, Iowa.

ELEVATOR. A new portable John Deere 18½-inch-wide elevator, available in lengths of from 26 to 50 feet, handles all crops. Big capacity hoppers for handling ear or shelled corn and small grains are available for regular and wide-bed wagons and trucks. The main drives on both the hopper and elevator are slip-clutch protected.

For complete information write Soybean Digest 8h, Hudson, Iowa.

SPRAYER. The Hanson Brodjet now makes it possible to spray agricultural chemicals during adverse wind conditions by utilizing an additional new principle of application called horizontal spraying.

Horizontal spraying has been recently developed by Hanson engineers. It insures broad swaths and effective distribution of chemicals even in higher-than-normal winds. The chemical has a minimum of distance to fall to reach the crop.

That, together with the heavier droplet size, which is characteristic of the Brodjet are the main features enabling the user to achieve adequate coverage in high winds.

For further information write Soybean Digest 8e, Hudson, Iowa.

CATALOG. Burrows Equipment Co. announces the publication of its new 1953-54 catalog. The 100-page book contains a complete listing of all types of equipment for testing, grading and handling grain, feed and seed.

Included in the catalog is a new and more complete line of bag conveyors, aluminum elevators, a new overload conveyor, and other additions.

If your firm has not received a copy in the mail you may obtain one by writing Soybean Digest 8b, Hudson, Iowa.

BAG CONVEYOR. The new model TL Burrows aluminum bag conveyor is 10 feet in length overall and weighs only 235 pounds. Designed primarily for loading and unloading trucks, it is made of aluminum alloy and has a capacity of 300 pounds.

Powered by a three-fourths horsepower motor, it has a belt speed of 80 feet per minute.

For further information write Soybean Digest 8d, Hudson, Iowa.

DIESEL TRACTOR. Fuel economy of the diesel engine and the upkeep economy of Case tractors are combined in the new Model "500" all-diesel tractor of the J. I. Case Co. Its Case-built six-cylinder engine is strictly diesel. It is not adapted from a gasoline engine.

Operation is surprisingly smooth and quiet. Easy starting on diesel fuel is accomplished by a 12-volt electric starting system. Power steering is available.

Model "500" is economical for handling big jobs. Under most conditions it will pull a five-bottom plow. It is seen above with a new model "S" tandem, wheel-type disk harrow cutting 13 feet, 9 inches.

For further information write Soybean Digest 8a, Hudson, Iowa.

DEGUMMING MACHINE. A new soybean oil degumming machine type OSH 8006, developed by Westfalia A. G., is now available through the U. S. distributor, Centrico, Inc. For further information write Soybean Digest 8c, Hudson, Iowa.

BULK BIN. A new five-ton-capacity bulk bin for feed and grain is being built to serve the feed, poultry, and hatchery industries in two ways. First, it can be used by mills to solve that ever-present need for more storage space. Second, it was designed to receive bulk deliveries of feed on the farm.

The bin is constructed of 14 gauge steel and it has a handy bagging spout. The manufacturer states this bin costs less than many wooden bins built by farmers themselves.

For further information write Soybean Digest 8g, Hudson, Iowa.

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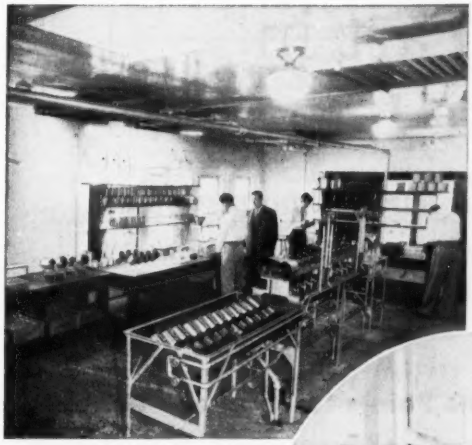

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Millions of new kw. capacity is available for industrial uses.

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Unlimited water supply available from the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.

Agriculture
Soybean crop in area is outstanding; Ideal sites for processing.

Fuel
One of the leading coal, oil and gas producing regions in the nation.

Labor Relations
Generally good. Labor force of 400,000 in area. Heavy unemployment.

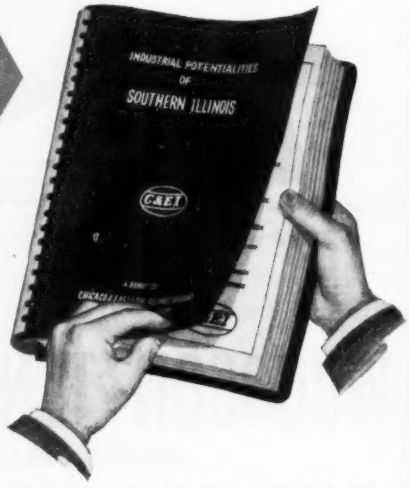
Transportation
Region served by eleven railroads and by river barge lines.

Write for this 323-page Guide to "Industrial Fore-Site"

The most detailed possible site survey data about Southern Illinois

- Documented ratios of industrial costs to factors for plant location analysis.
- An entirely new type of analysis-in-depth of management and labor relations.
- Detailed charts of energy consumption and rates for quickly determining electrical power costs for any type plant in the area.
- A directory of 3,500 businesses and industries in the region.

Your Consulting Engineering Firm will find this information of great value in analyzing Southern Illinois in relation to your needs.



Write in confidence to: Chief Economist,

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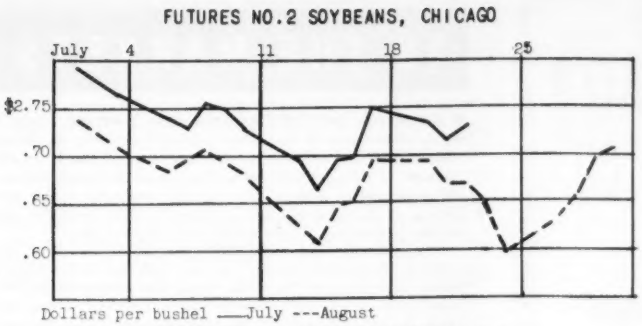
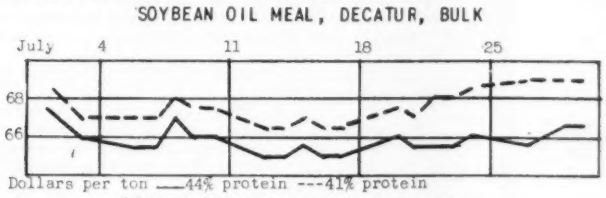
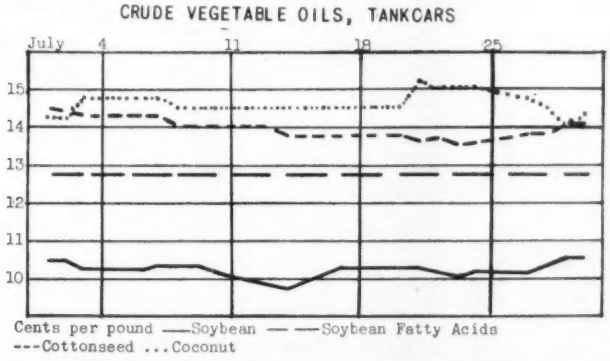






Continued Uncertain Markets

MARKETS failed to right themselves during July. The general trend in beans, meal and oil, all three, was off for the month, but strengthened the last of July.

A number of factors contributed to the general weakness. They included:

1—The government's estimate of record stocks still on farms.

2—The belief that this year's crop will be large and that it has gotten off to a good start.

3—A feeling in the trade that there will be a sizeable carry-over of 1952-crop beans into next year— discounted by government spokesmen.

4—The government's policy of selling feed at a discount to farmers in drought areas.

5—The government's policy of selling take-over beans at the market —later reversed on protests of the American Soybean Association and others.

6—A large prospective flax crop.

7—The possibility of cramped storage space at harvest time.

8—Large stocks of soybean oil held by manufacturers, and a big carry-over of vegetable oils.

9—The government report that the combined consumption of soybean and cottonseed oils for May was 330 tankcars below April.

Improved demand for livestock and poultry feeds—with the accent on poultry—due to increased feeder operations helped to make for a better meal market the latter part of the month.

A little more strength also developed in soybean oil due to the reduced offerings and increased refiner demand at lower prices. Demand for beans was better the last of July.

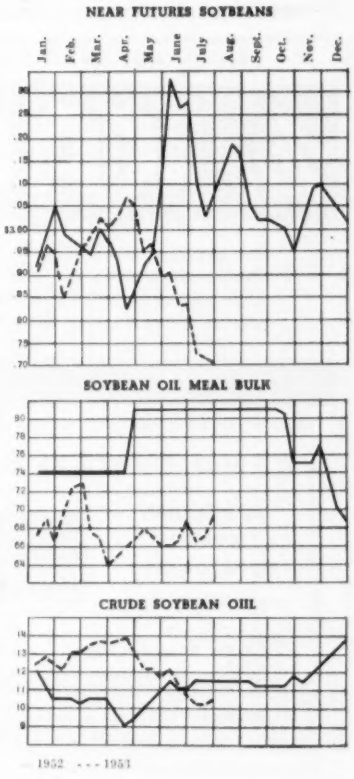
MARKETS

EXPORTS. A total of 793,000 bushels of soybeans were cleared for export through the Port of New Orleans during June compared with 4,000 bushels in June a year ago, reports the New Orleans Board of Trade.

PMA estimates the June export of beans at 1.5 million bushels. This brings the total since last Oct. 1 to 27 million bushels compared with 14.3 million bushels the same months last year.

SOAPSTOCKS. Acid soybean soapstocks, delivered Midwest, declined from 6 to 4¾ cents per pound during July. Raw soybean soapstocks declined from 2¾ to 2 cents a pound.

TRENDS AT A GLANCE



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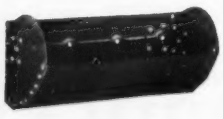

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IN THE MARKETS

● **STOCKS OF SOYBEANS ON FARMS.** July 1 stocks of soybeans on farms are estimated at nearly 20 million bushels, according to the crop reporting board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This is almost three and one-half times the small amount held on farms on the same date a year ago. Current stocks represent about 7 percent of 1952 production and are the largest July 1 farm stocks in 12 years of record.

Disappearance from farms during the period Apr. 1 to July 1 totaled 38.4 million bushels, compared with 54.2 million bushels during the same period in 1952. For a few years prior to 1952, rising prices in the spring months made it profitable to hold soybeans for sale in late spring and early summer. This encouraged farmers to hold more of the 1952 crop soybeans in storage.

However, prices did not advance this spring, and many farmers continued to hold their beans instead of selling them. This largely accounts for the comparatively small disappearance during the April-July quarter.

As usual, stocks are largely concentrated in North Central states, since most of the available farm storage space is there. Approximately 96 percent of total U. S. farm stored soybeans are in this region with two states—Illinois and Iowa—together holding more than half the total.

SOYBEAN STOCKS ON FARMS JULY 1
(1000 bushels)

State	Average 1943-51	1952	1953	State	Average 1943-51	1952	1953
New York	34	13	9	Maryland	45	25	40
New Jersey	32	23	33	Virginia	88	134	59
Pa.	49	21	23	W. Virginia	1	1	1
Ohio	981	427	2,068	N. Carolina	180	153	96
Ind.	1,101	384	3,463	S. Carolina	27	52	56
Illinois	2,428	1,427	4,682	Georgia	3	4	7
Michigan	135	86	87	Florida		1	2
Wisconsin	38	45	73	Kentucky	89	49	62
Minnesota	398	471	2,191	Tennessee	33	48	72
Iowa	1,919	1,623	5,638	Alabama	14	16	17
Missouri	538	387	655	Mississippi	51	138	123
N. Dakota	7	15	7	Arkansas	101	182	139
S. Dakota	30	35	102	Louisiana	16	7	6
Nebraska	24	(1)	(1)	Oklahoma	2	21	17
Kansas	84	58	110				
Delaware	56	18	35	U. S.	48,508	5,864	19,877

(1) Less than 500 bushels

● **SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION** of the 1951 and 1952 soybean crops, reported by Production and Marketing Administration.

	1951-52	1952-53
	—All in 1000 bushels—	
Carry-over (1)	4,159	3,575
Production	282,477	291,682
Total supply (2)	286,636	295,257
Farm use including seed for season	22,539	22,840
Quantity remaining for processing, export, or carry-over	264,097	272,417
Disappearance through May 31 (3)		
Crushed for oil or processed (4)	175,705	166,438
Exported	13,646	24,890
Total	189,351	191,328
Balance on June 1 for processing, export, or carry-over	74,746	81,089

(1) Soybean stocks as of Oct. 1. (2) Imports negligible. (3) October through May. (4) New crop soybeans crushed prior to Oct. 1 not included. It is believed that 4 to 6 million bushels of the 1952 crop were processed prior to Oct. 1 while only 2 to 3 million bushels of the 1951 crop were processed prior to Oct. 1.

● **PLYWOOD GLUE.** Consumption and stocks of glue by the softwood plywood industry, reported by the Bureau of the Census. (Dry basis, 1,000 pounds.)

	Consumption		Stocks	
	May 1953	April 1953	May 1953	April 1953
TOTAL	10,417	11,022	5,958	6,688
Soybean	6,183	6,480	3,026	3,155
Urea resins	587	642	552	901
Phenolic resins	2,740	2,850	1,744	1,842
Other	907	1,050	636	790

● **STOCKS.** The 62 million bushels of soybeans in all storage positions on July 1 are the largest stocks for the date in the 12 years reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Current stocks exceed the previous high in 1951 by nearly 10 million bushels.

Included in the current store are farm stocks of nearly 20 million bushels; and over 11 million bushels at interior mills, elevators and warehouses, as estimated by the crop reporting board, USDA. A preliminary estimate of 27 million bushels at processing plants on July 1 is also made.

Relatively small commercial stocks of 3¼ million bushels at terminals are reported by Production and Marketing Administration, while Commodity Credit Corp. had about 356,000 bushels in transit.

Disappearance from the estimated supply of 295 million bushels on last Oct. 1 is thus about 233 million bushels. Over 166 million bushels were processed through May 31; about 27 million bushels have been exported; nearly 20 million bushels were used for seed.

U. S. STOCKS OF SOYBEANS JULY 1, 1953, WITH COMPARISONS

Position	July 1 1951	July 1 1952	Apr. 1 1953	July 1 1953
	—Thousand bushels—			
On Farms (1)	9,996	5,864	58,316	19,877
Terminals (2)	4,201	3,809	9,048	3,245
Commodity Credit Corp. (3)	----	----	815	356
Processing Plants (4)	33,584	30,838	49,613	*27,000
Int. Mills, Elev. & Whses. (1) (5)	4,362	4,640	27,926	11,399
Total	52,143	45,151	145,718	61,877

(1) Reported by Crop Reporting Board. (2) Reported by Grain Branch, PMA. (3) Owned by CCC, in transit to ports. (4) Reported by Bureau of the Census. (5) All off-farm storages not otherwise designated. * Preliminary estimate, pending the report by Bureau of the Census.

STOCKS OF SOYBEANS JULY 1, 1953—BY STATES

State	—Off-farm total— July 1 1952	July 1 1953	—All positions— July 1 1952	July 1 1953
	—Thousand bushels—			
Ohio	5,512	4,673	5,939	6,741
Ind.	4,075	2,414	4,459	5,878
Ill.	11,545	15,484	12,972	20,166
Minn.	1,581	3,193	2,052	6,387
Iowa	7,139	7,667	8,762	13,305
Mo.	2,477	1,856	2,864	2,511
N. C.	280	281	433	377
Ky.	707	682	756	744
All other	5,971	5,750	6,914	6,768
U. S.	39,287	42,000	45,151	61,877

● **STOCKS.** Production and Marketing Administration's commercial grain stock report. (1,000 bu.)

	June 29	July 6	July 13	July 20	July 27
U. S. Soybeans in Store and Afloat at Domestic Markets					
Atlantic Coast	223	176	149	113	113
Gulf Coast	1,177	895	788	987	800
Northwestern and Upper Lake	48	21	15	0	0
Lower Lake	419	506	653	626	684
East Central	377	264	223	153	154
West Central, Southwestern & Western	1,577	1,384	1,256	1,121	963
Total current week	3,821	3,246	3,084	3,000	2,714
Total year ago	3,809	3,347	2,736	2,669	2,726
U. S. Soybeans in Store and Afloat at Canadian Markets					
Total current week	45	0	94	71	18
Total year ago	0	0	0	0	0
Total North American Commercial Soybean Stocks					
Current week	3,866	3,246	3,084	3,071	2,732
Year ago	3,809	3,347	2,736	2,669	2,726

● **EXPORTS.** U. S. exports of soybeans and soybean oil for May, as reported by the Foreign Agricultural Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Soybeans	2,730,104 bu.
Soybean oil:	
Crude	2,039,141 lbs.
Refined, but not further processed	1,397,050 lbs.
Refined, deodorized and hydrogenated	71,666 lbs.

Converted to a soybean equivalent basis, the exports for May amounted to 3,088,984 bushels.

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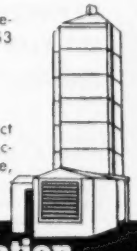

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● FACTORY USE VEGETABLE OILS for April and May, reported by Bureau of the Census.

PRIMARY MATERIALS: FACTORY PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION, AND FACTORY AND WAREHOUSE STOCKS, MAY 1953-APRIL 1953 (1000 pounds)

	Factory production		Factory consumption		Factory and warehouse stocks	
	May 1953	April 1953	May 1953	April 1953	May 31, 1953	Apr. 30, 1953
Cottonseed, crude	95,387	*133,124	129,004	170,533	84,671	*115,605
Cottonseed, refined	119,424	159,289	79,258	92,053	1/916,453	881,275
Corn, crude	22,884	22,355	23,476	23,460	15,216	15,233
Corn, refined	21,721	21,821	19,985	20,741	4,526	4,806
Soybean, crude	226,293	*208,414	191,050	213,579	190,873	156,951
Soybean, refined	175,291	198,287	162,942	182,488	100,864	103,952
Coconut, crude	32,318	39,520	43,527	41,591	2/38,685	2/41,411
Coconut, refined	26,959	26,942	23,063	23,201	8,759	8,809
Linseed, raw	24,497	34,663	42,697	42,864	599,768	626,180
Linseed, refined	18,911	16,900	21,544	21,413	31,801	35,117
Vegetable foots (100% basis)	19,382	21,874	15,408	*19,395	54,518	54,948

1/ Commodity Credit Corporation, U. S. Department of Agriculture, reported 659,809,000 pounds of refined cottonseed oil owned by them on May 31. 2/ Data for stocks of crude coconut oil are on a commercial stocks basis and do not include figures for stock piles of strategic oils. * Revised.

FACTORY CONSUMPTION OF VEGETABLE OILS, BY USES, DURING MAY 1953 (1000 pounds)

	Edible products				Inedible products			
	Shortening	Margarine	Other edible	Soap	Chemicals	Paint and varnish	Lubricants and greases	Other inedible products
Cottonseed, refined	11,472	3,290	1,360		138	5		31
Soybean, crude				85		459		1,138
Soybean, refined	37,264	4,885	10,065	78		6,845	23	6,010
Vegetable foots				3,090		66		137
Hydrogenated cottonseed oil, edible	8,679	14,140	1,575					2
Hydrogenated soybean oil, edible	25,631	46,254	1,298			(1)		
Fatty acid stock				453		63	24	181

(1) Not shown to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

● VOLUME OF TRADING. Increased volume of trading in soybeans and soybean oil, but a decrease in soybean oil meal were reported for all markets for the fiscal year ending June 30 as compared with the previous year, by J. M. Mehl, administrator of the Commodity Exchange Authority.

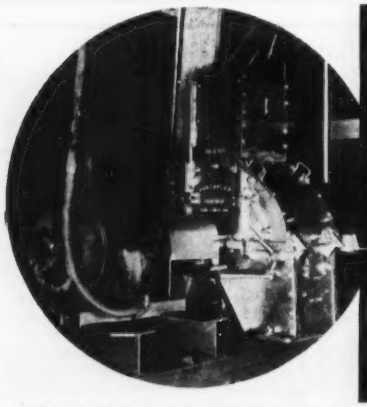
The figures as reported by Mehl:

VOLUME OF FUTURES TRADING ON ALL CONTRACT MARKETS COMBINED, BY COMMODITIES, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1952, AND JUNE 30, 1953

Commodity	1952	1953	Percent increase or decrease
Soybeans, bushels	2,953,180,000	3,346,329,000	+13.3
Soybean oil, pounds	2,795,760,000	3,048,720,000	+ 9
Soybean oil meal, tons	1,972,500	1,837,900	- 6.8
Volume of futures trading by contract markets			
Chicago Board of Trade			
Soybeans, bushels	2,905,654,000	3,291,226,000	+13.3
Soybean oil, pounds	2,155,560,000	2,676,000,000	+24.1
Soybean oil meal, tons	404,100	806,200	+99.5
Chicago Open Board of Trade			
Soybeans, bushels	47,526,000	55,103,000	+15.9
New York Produce Exchange			
Soybean oil, pounds	640,200,000	372,720,000	-41.8
Memphis Merchants Exchange Clearing Association			
Soybean oil meal, tons	1,568,400	1,031,700	-34.2

● FUTURES TRADING and open contracts in soybean oil meal on Memphis Merchants Exchange Clearing Association, in tons bulk.

	Volume of Trading	Open Contracts		Volume of Trading	Open Contracts
June 26	7,700	116,400	July 15	4,100	96,100
June 29	3,300	115,300	July 16	2,600	95,000
June 30	9,900	112,500	July 17	5,000	95,200
July 1	7,000	108,000	July 20	2,400	93,800
July 2	4,400	105,200	July 21	900	93,100
July 3	5,700	102,800	July 22	5,200	89,400
July 6	3,900	100,400	July 23	600	88,800
July 7	4,900	101,100	July 24	6,100	85,700
July 8	2,000	99,900			
July 9	2,600	99,200			
July 10	2,600	100,100	Total for 21 days reported	87,500	
July 13	3,500	98,700			
July 14	3,100	98,400			



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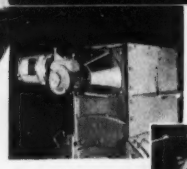

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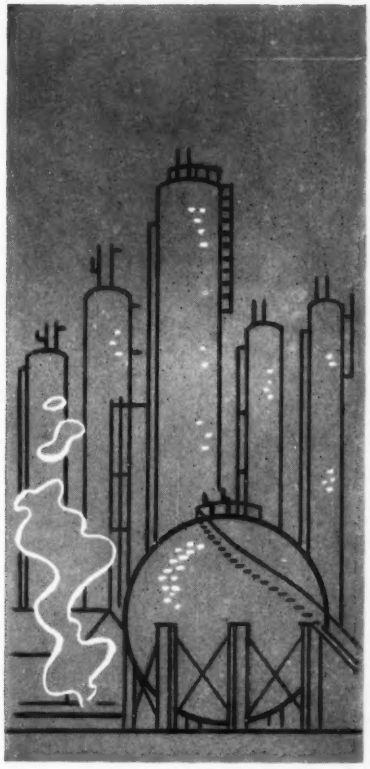

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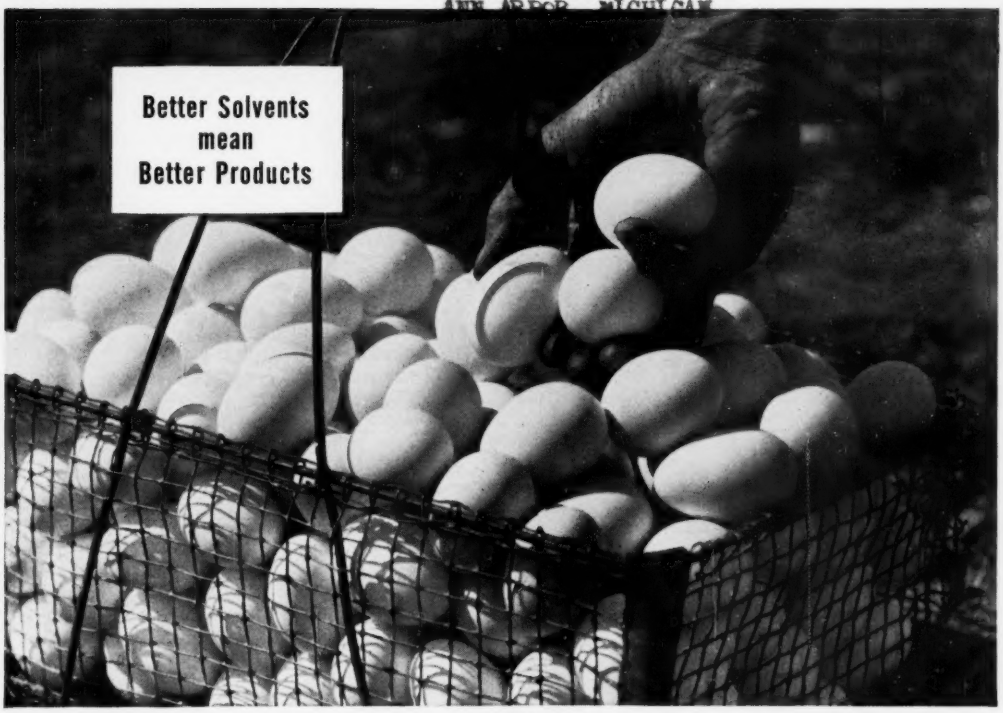

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